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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,493—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1898.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th October, 1898.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th Dec.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	31st " 1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	25th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	18th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	8th "
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Penny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 13th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.
SEMIRAMIS	....	4,017	1st Feb. 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,212	1st Mar. 1899.
IMPERATOR	....	4,179	1st April 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS			
BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,705	12th Jan. 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th Feb. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	21st Dec.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, etc., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Scarpa House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 19, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,003	Chevalier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	Vaquier	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,322	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899
YARRA	4,275	X	9th May. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the 12th Jan, 1899.
SYDNEY	4,332	Aubert	

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 23rd December, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th December, at 10a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 22nd December, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Feo, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 29th December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 7th January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 21st December.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, on or about 22nd December.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th December, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SETOS	1,746	Jacobs	21st Dec.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 22th Nov., 1898.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,300 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and sold. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

TREACHER & CO., LD., WINE DEPARTMENT.

TREACHER & Co. have increased their Stock in this Department by large and important Selections from the best known Shippers. All the Wines have been specially chosen, and IMPORTED DIRECT from the countries in which they have been produced.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

SHERRIES.

FROM GONZALEZ, BYASS & Co.

	Cash Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Amontilado.—A genuine Sherry of superior quality, very old and choice	45 0	50 0
Manzanilla.—Dry, of a fine straw colour, and unsurpassed for delicacy and purity	31 0	34 0
Golden Sherry.—A nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine, much admired	32 8	36 8
Old Dry Sherry.—Well matured, remarkably soft and dry. Specially recommended	31 0	34 8
Vino de Pasto.—A good generous Dinner Wine, well suited for family use	28 0	31 8
Pale Dinner Sherry.—An excellent light Wine for general use	22 0	24 8
Light Sherry.—A pure light Spanish Wine, of very fair quality	19 0	21 8
Jerez Oro de la Frontera	25 0	28 0

CHAMPAGNES.

ONLY HIGH CLASS BRANDS STOCKED.

	Cash. Qts. Per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. Per doz. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Per doz. Rs. a.	Pts. Per doz. Rs. a.
Doyen & Co.'s Extra dry	77 8	41 0	87 0	46 0
Giesler's "for India" brand	76 0	40 0	85 0	45 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	78 0	41 8	87 0	46 8
Perrier Jouet's "Finest Dry"	70 0	37 8	78 0	42 0
Do. "Reserved Cuvee"	76 0	40 0	85 0	45 0
Pommery and Greno's Extra Sec	79 0	42 0	88 0	47 0
Superior Sparkling Saumur	41 0	23 0	46 0	26 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from P. Dubois & Co.'s, Bordeaux, where we have always large reserve stocks. We are the largest importers of these Wines in India, and are, therefore, in a position to give exceptionally good value.

EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES.

Cotes St. Eulalie	11	0	6	0	12	4	6 12
St. Julien Medoc, "fine flavour and body"	12	0	7	0	13	8	7 14
Bordeaux, "a very favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	12	0	7	0	13	8	7 14
Petit Medoc, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	15	0	8	4	16	12	9 4

GOOD DINNER WINES.

Superior Medoc, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	18	0	10	0	20	0	11 4
Chateau Lagrange, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	26	0	14	0	29	0	15 12
Graves (White Bordeaux)	20	8	12	8	23	0	14 0

SUPERIOR AFTER-DINNER WINES.

Chateau Larose, "extremely delicate, exquisite flavour and bouquet"	34	0	20	8	38	0	23 0
Chateau Margaux, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	41	8	23	0	46	8	26 0

PORTS.

SANDEMAN & CO.'S.

TREACHER and Co., have given much attention to the selection of these Wines, which are shipped direct by the above celebrated firm—a sufficient indication of their very superior quality.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This our well-known "Invalids' Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession, is a superior Dessert Wine, of fine bouquet and character, per dozen	40 0	21 8	44 8	24 12
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	27 0	14 8	30 0	16 4
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity Wine, of moderate price	22 8	...	25 0	..
WHITE PORT or Vino Bianco	30 0	...	33 8	..
WHITE PORT, Stone's	45 0	...	50 0	..

BURGUNDY—STILL.

	Per Dozen. Rs. a.	Per Dozen. Rs. a.
CHAMBERTIN, a rich Burgundy of selected vintage	43 0	22 8 48 0 25 0
POMARD	25 0	13 12 28 0 15 8
MACON, possessed of fine flavour and aroma	23 0	12 12 26 0 14 4
BEAUNE, a full-bodied Burgundy	28 8	15 12 32 0 17 8
CHABLIS, a full-flavoured White Burgundy	27 0	15 0 30 0 16 8

SPARKLING BURGUNDY

	Pints. Rs. a.
RICH SPARKLING RED, very choice Dessert Wine	30 8 34 0

STILL-HOCKS.

Geisenheim, good flavour and body	27	0	14	8	30	0	16 4
Hochheim, an agreeable Dinner Wine	33	8	17	8	37	8	19 8
Johannesberg, the Prince of Hocks	58	0	30	0	65	0	33 8
Liebfraumilch, rich in character and flavour	52	0	27	8	58	0	31 0
Steinwein (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	37	0	...		41	8	...
Laubenheim, a light Dinner Wine	28	0	15	8	31	8	17 4
Oppenheim	22	0	14	8	24	8	16 4
Nierstein, very soft and of good bouquet	38	0	20	8	42	8	23 0

SPARKLING HOCK.

Superior, delicate flavour and bouquet	53	8	28	0	59	8	31 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

Fine Sparkling, fine full flavour	46	4	25	0	51	8	28 0
Superior Sparkling, very fragrant	54	0	31	0	60	4	34 8
Finest Sparkling, Nonpareil, very rich, delicious bouquet	68	8	37	8	76	8	42 0

SAUTERNES.

Sauternes, delicate flavour	25	8	14	8	28	8	16 4
Barsac, light Table Wine	27	8	15	0	31	0	16 12

HUNGARIAN WINES.

Carlowitz, fine Old	22	8	12	8	25	0	14
Do.	15	8	...		17	4	... 0

SPECIAL PRICES AND TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS, NEW YEAR'S CARDS, WEDDING CARDS, BIRTHDAY CARDS.

WE have JUST UNPACKED a most VARIED and a LARGE SELECTION of the above CARDS, Moderately Priced.

BOLTON & COMPANY,

IMPORTERS OF TOYS,
BOMBAY.

TOYS! TOYS!!

TREACHER & Co., LD.,

HAVE now opened their Annual Show of CHILDREN'S TOYS in which will be found a very varied and complete selection of Dolls and Doll's Houses and Furniture Bricks, Mechanical Toys, Toy Books, &c., &c. All Goods are this season's Importations, and include the most important Novelties which have been lately introduced.

TREACHER & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 24 per Bottle.

LATHAM & Co.,

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SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service, befor the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at law rates, and to parts of the World Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleare and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

CURRENT PRICES OF HELICAL "PREMIER" BICYCLES.

THE HELICAL TUBING is twice the strength (weight for weight of) any Tubing used in the manufacture of Bicycles.

		Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
"PREMIER" Popular Helical Roadster	..	270	300
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"S" ...	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Road Racer Model	"R" ...	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"P" ...	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical Road Racer Model	"O" ...	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical "Path Racer"	...	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical "Polo"	...	405	450
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"Z" ...	405	450
"PREMIER" Royal Helical Ladies' Safety	...	405	450
"PREMIER" Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"G" ...	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"H" ...	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Girls' Safety Model	"N" ...	245	275
"PREMIER" Helical Youths' Safety Model	"M" ...	225	250
"PREMIER" Helical Tandem (For two Gentlemen)	...	615	685
"PREMIER" Helical Tandem (For Lady & Gentleman).		650	725
"PREMIER" Kangaroo Gents' Weldless Tube	...	250	275
"PREMIER" Kangaroo Ladies' Weldless Tube	...	275	305

The Credit Rates may be divided into 12 equal monthly payments.

SOLE AGENTS :—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRAND XMAS DISPLAY

OF

TOYS, CRACKERS, SWEETS,

AND THE

LATEST NOVELTIES.

PHILLIPS AND CO., LD.,

FORT, BYCULLA AND CUMBALLA HILL, AND AT POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS at HOME should not be forgotten at XMAS time.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a hamper of really CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR."

ORDERS BOOKED for DELIVERY to any PART of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

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MADRAS AND LONDON.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

CHEMISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

FANCY GLASSWARE—
FOR XMAS PRESENTS.

		Rs.	a.
Flower Tubes, Plain	from	0	4
" " Coloured	"	0	8
" " Fancy	"	0	12
Epergnes, "Sunrise," "Sea-foam," &c.	"	5	0

A large Selection of newest designs on view.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BOOKS THAT ARE TALKED ABOUT!

S. R. CROCKETT'S NEW ROMANCE.

A rousing, high-spirited story of old time, pitched in the heroic vein with plenty of virility in it, plenty of exciting adventure and novel situation. What favour he has recently lost is more than regained by his latest work

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Paper, Rs. 1-14; Cloth, Rs. 2-8.

GILBERT PARKER'S NEW BOOK, Readers of "Pierre and His People" have here something equally good. This Romance of Two Kingdoms is a strong and exciting book. The people in it live and are real.

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Paper, Rs. 1-14; Cloth, Rs. 2-8.

By the Author of "Many Cargoes," and "The Skipper's Wooing."

W. W. JACOBS'—"SEA URCHINS."

Paper, Rs. 1-14; Cloth, Rs. 2-8.

CONTENTS: Smoked Kipper—A Safety Match—A Rash Experiment—The Cabin Passenger—"Choice Spirits"—A Disciplinarian—Brother Hutchins—The Disbursement Sheet—Rule of Three—Pickled Herring—Two of a Trade—An Intervention—The Grey Parat—Money Changers—The Lost Ship.

W. E. NORRIS'S

"THE WIDOWER."

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BORI BUNDER,

NEW WAX FIGURES

AND NEW SCENERIES, GOOD AMUSEMENT FOR FAMILIES.

Open Daily from 9 to 11 a.m. and from 4 to 11 p.m.

PRICE OF ADMISSION: As. 8.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "MANILLA," Captain B. Gavino are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 19th inst., and that she is loading and discharging in VICTORIA DOCK, and all claims for short delivery, etc., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Co.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies, *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Punder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

SOLD BY
C. S. D'MELLO & Co.,
OPPOSITE THE CRAWFORD MARKET.

CHEAP CHRISTMAS CARDS, Ham, Bacon and Cheese, un cut, Oilman Stores, Patent Medicines, Cigars, Coffee, Sugar, etc. Outstation orders promptly executed. Domestic servants supplied.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 4th and 5th January 1899, for the purpose of balloting for an Elective Trustee of the Port of Bombay in place of the Hon'ble Mr. R. H. MACAULAY who has resigned.

The Ballot Box will be open at the office of the Chamber from 10 A.M. till 6 P.M. on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
FREDERICK NOEL PATON,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 17th December, 1898.

POSTAL NOTICE.

ON and after the 25th December, 1898, (CHRISTMAS DAY), the following rates of postage will be charged in respect of letters sent by the foreign post to the United Kingdom or any of the British Possessions specified in the list below:—

For a letter the weight of which does not exceed half an ounce ..... one anna.
For every additional half ounce or fraction of that weight ..... one anna.

LIST OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

Canada	Hong Kong
Newfoundland	Fiji
Gibraltar	The Falkland Islands
Cyprus	Bahamas
Natal	Turk's Islands
British East Africa	Trinidad
Uganda	Tobago
British Central Africa	Grenada
Niger Coast Protectorate	St Lucia
The Gambia	St Vincent
Sierra Leone	Antigua
Gold Coast Colony	St Christopher
Lagos	Nevis
St Helena	Dominica
Seychelles	Montserrat
Straits settlements	The Virgin Islands

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Director-General of the Post Office of India.

Calcutta, the 14th December 1898.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF CUT PIECES OF WOOLLEN AND COTTON CLOTH SHIRTS, TIES, SCARFS, SEWINGMACHINES, WALKING STICKS, SHOP FURNITURE, COIR MATTING, &c,

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Burjorjee Limjee Batliboi, an insolvent, traded as B. L. Batliboi and Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th December, 1898, at 2 p.m., at No 103, Medows Street, Fort, opposite the old Oriental Bank Buildings, consisting cut pieces of woollen, striped, check, spotted and fancy cloth, neck-ties, scarves, collars, shirts, coats, waist-coats, trousers, socks, hats, caps, braces, tie clips, buttons, thread, walking sticks, sewing machines, smoothing irons, show cases, show cupboards, clothes racks, teaks, shelvings, writing tables, platform tables, chairs, bookstand, mirrors, clock, dress-picture frames, coir matting, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 20th December, 1898.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMING! COMING!! COMING!!!

CHATRE'S
NEW INDIAN CIRCUS,

AT BOMBAY

IN THE FIRST WEEK OF JANUARY 1899.

The only Troupe of Highly Trained Animals,

LIONS, TIGER, PANTHER, ELEPHANTS,

BEARS, HORSES and PONIES, &c., &c.

Highly accomplished Artists, Acrobats and Performers.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO arrived per S. S. "OCEANIEN" from COLOMBO, CHINA and JAPAN, are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 19th December, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 24th, 26th and 27th instant. these days being Public Holidays, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th December, 1898.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, AND TUESDAY, the 24th, 26th and 27th instant, being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

XMAS CARDS!

OUR PACKETS, ONE RUPEE & EIGHT ANNAS. | Now sold by Thousands.

Our Special "Black and White" Packets of Rs. 4, Rs. 3, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 2, contain Exceptional Value.

The largest Selection of Comic Cards.

The largest Stock of Presentation Volumes for little folks.

All our Presentation Volumes are now offered at a Handsome Discount.

CALENDARS,
FANCY CALENDARS,
BLOCK CALENDARS,
TURN-OVER CALENDARS,
LAD ER CALENDARS,
POCKET CALENDARS,
MECHANICAL CALENDARS,
THE LARGEST STOCK OF CALENDARS.

XMAS NUMBERS OF ILLUSTRATED PAPERS.

LEATHER GOODS,
PHOTO ALBUMS.

Morocco Bound Poets: Jewel Cases: Dressing Cases: Lady's Companion: Collar Boxes: Photo Boxes: Photo Frames.

PLAQUES HAND-PAINTED:
HAND-PAINTED PANELS:

FRAMED PICTURES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION
from Rs. 2 and upwards.

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & CO.,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.
HEALTH DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE.

DR. B. S. SHROFF will be in attendance at the Esplanade Inoculation Station opposite to the Municipal offices between the hours of 3 to 5 P.M., daily, except Sundays, for inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor Haffkine's treatment against Plague.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. S. WEIR,
Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 19th December, 1898.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 33.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of COIR UNTEASED in the Bengal Command will be received by the Commissariat Store and Shipping officer, Calcutta, up to 12 noon, on the 25thday of January, 1899.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 2 o'clock P.M., on the 7th January, 1899.

No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

Stations where required.	Estimated requirements	Period of Contract. From	Period of Contract. To	Amount of earnest money.
At Commissariat Store and Shipping Godown Calcutta, or at any station where there is a Commissariat Officer.	For one year 1,46,115 lbs. For 3 years 4,43,375 lbs.	1st April 1899.	31st March 1900 or the 31st March 1902.	Rs 120

NOTE.—Tenders are at liberty to Tender for one or three years' requirement, and to select any Station for delivery where there is a Commissariat Officer.

Calcutta, the 17th December, 1898.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" &c., containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SPECIAL NOTICE ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No one's, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MONARCH HIGH GRADE CYCLES with nickel-plated Wellswood Rims, fitted with G. and J. or Dunlop Double Tube Tyres, Rs. 175, and upwards. Catalogues on application. SHEKHAR ASPANDIAR, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

WORTH NOTING.—BLUE SERGE SUITS from Rs. 35, cut and finish guaranteed. West End Styles. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

EK DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobie Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Just Landed.—BLUTHNER'S ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE. The Bluthner Grand is the Queen of Pianos. Every Gradation of tone, from the most Ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo can be perfectly produced on them. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Sole Agents, Bombay, and Poona.

PITMAN'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL, St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Fresh Classes for 1899 begin 10th January next. Special Class for Professional Gentlemen. Open to Ladies. Prospectus at the College or at Norman and Co. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

AUCTION-SALE of Mr. W. J. Ross' Valuable Furniture, Plateware, Glass and Crockeryware, Piano, etc., at No. 37, Nesbit Road, Mazagon, TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

GRRAT REDUCTION in our PRICES, on Toys, Dolls and Presents. Liberal Discount to Xmas Tree holders. Entire Stock to be cleared by Christmas, at SHROFF BROTHERS, FORT.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, FIVE PARSEE FITTERS for an up country Ginning Factory. Only those thoroughly acquainted with double Roller Gins need apply. Apply stating salary required to—"M" "Care of this Paper".

WANTED a SECOND-CLASS ENGINEER for night work in a cotton Ginning Factory up country. Apply to "F. F. G." care of this paper.

WANTED, A MERCHANT or FIRM, who desires to undertake an AGENCY BUSINESS for Japanese Goods (Exhibited in the sample room). Apply with references to the JAPANESE CONSULATE, Church Gate St., Fort.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile Office. Good hand writer, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Waliyalfam Hindustani and Marathi, willing to travel to any part of India Address "S A M" care of this paper.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C." care of this Office.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this office.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W," care of this Office.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Chaste and Artistic designs printed on Platinotype paper—Specially interesting, prepared from suitable local subjects and most appropriate for sending home. Before purchasing elsewere call and see the varied collection at the Art Photographic Salon of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

LANAULI.—THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL is re-opened exclusively for Europeans under the new Management of PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. Arrangements have been made for an excellent cuisine, and for the general comfort of the visitors.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana. Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is newly-stocked, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

CHARMING and USEFUL PRESENTS for Xmas—Such as Electro-Plate, Tea Pots, Fancy Chairs, Lamps, etc., etc., at JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Hornby Road.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, opposite the Bank of Bombay, 3rd FLOOR and one OFFICE ROOM, on the 1st floor and 2 GODOWNS of the house, belonging to HAJI ISMAIL HAJI OOSMAN CHOTANI, residing at Pydhowni, Memon Wada.

ROUND Ladies Revolving Ball Keyless Watches with Fancy Albert Chain, complete, Rs. 55, to 175 each. Warranted for 5 years.—STEFFENAUER & Co., 6, Church Gate Street Fort, Bombay.

VARIETIES IN GOLD BROOCHES, NECKLETS, BANGLES, PINS and all kinds of JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Onals, &c.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., No. 125, Hornby Row, Fort.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 10 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Curriabhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-0 per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 2.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS! excellent table, Baths, thermal and other, Horse stands on its own ground. Within three minutes' walk of Kochbrunnen Private Apartments made with Breakfast, for Summer or Winter Season.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description. Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers

" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,

NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,

Under which every man should Insure.

Rs. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made:—

Age next Birthday.	Premium.		
20	Rs. 10	0	0
25	,, 11	0	8
30	,, 12	4	8
35	,, 13	12	0
40	,, 15	10	0

A Copy of the NEW PROSPECTUS, containing Rates for other Amounts, and all information regarding Life Assurance, will be furnished on application to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,

Agents and Secretaries,

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL

UNDER THE NEW

"ENGLISH PREMIUM"

SYSTEM.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled

DURING 5 YEARS

and now exceed

Rs. 1,30,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits,

Economy, Moderate Premiums,

Immediate Settlement of Claims,

Liberal Surrender Values and

Unquestionable Security.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A,

Manager and Actuary,

BOMBAY.

CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851.

TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

AND CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Nowera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director: P. & O. S. N. Co)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

37, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.

BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Genova, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects Interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—C. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST ..... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, Carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS,

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
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BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, gives all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

WITH a view to enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay by the Mail Trains of THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 22nd and 23rd instant, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested to either book their seats beforehand at the Colaba, Church Gate or Grant Road Stations, or to notify their intention to travel to the General Traffic Manager, Bombay.

It may be necessary, as in previous years, to run an additional Express Train on those dates, leaving Colaba 15 minutes after the Ordinary Mail Train.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 15th December, 1898.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN FARES DURING CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

DURING the period from the 8th to the 25th December, 1898, inclusive, RETURN TICKETS will be issued to FIRST and SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS for any distance above 100 miles over this Railway AT A SINGLE FARE. The tickets will be available for completion of return journey up to and inclusive of the 11th January 1899.

The holders of these tickets may break journey, provided that the line is not travelled over more than once in the same direction and that the journey in each direction is completed within the above limit of time after commencement, as is allowed for such journey ticket (vide para. 49 of the current Coaching Tariff. Under this rule one day is allowed for break of journey for every 100 or part of 100 miles.

The second half of the ticket must be dated at the station of return before the journey is commenced, otherwise the ticket will be invalid and the holder will be liable to a charge of excess fare.

These tickets will be accepted to secure reserved accommodation ON THIS RAILWAY at the following scale, provided that the accommodation is available.

Tickets required to secure a reserve compartment.

Class	
First	Four
Second	Five

Return concession ticket does not entitle the holder to any additional concession, such, for instance, as that under paras. 50 and 51 of the current Coaching Tariff.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, dated Nagpur, 23th Nov., 1898.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA BETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED :—

SATURDAY	7th January,	1899.
Do	14th do	do
Do	21st do	do
Do	28th do	do
Do	4th February	do
Do	4th March	do
Do	11th do	do
Do	18th do	do
Do	25th do	do

The BOMBAY RACES will take place on SATURDAY 18th, WEDNESDAY, 22nd and SATURDAY, 25th February, 1899.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1898.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF OIL MINERAL AXLE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, upto 1 p.m. (Gan-Free) ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1898, FOR THE supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during THE PERIOD OF TWELVEMONTHS commencing from the 1st DAY OF FEBRUARY 1899.

CONDITION :—Binding in terms of CONTRACT.

NOTE :—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at Tons 258 (two hundred and fifty tons).

SAMPLES representing such quality as it is intended to supply should be sent in IN SEALED DRUMS OF NOT LESS THAN 5 GALLONS FOR TRIAL.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed Form" which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 1000 (one thousand rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

The General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, (Bombay) dated 1st November, 1898.

THE OOTACAMUND HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR the DAUGHTERS of Military and Civil officers, under the care of the SISTERS of the Church Assisted by English (certificated) Ladies will (D V) re-open the first week in February at SHEDDEN HOUSE which is one of the most healthy in Ootacamund standing 7,500 feet above the sea and little over 300 feet above the lake which is not visible from it. There is good drinking water on the premises lately analysed by the Government Analyst. The grounds are 9 1-2 acres in extent and contain two Tennis and two Badminton Courts. Pupils are prepared and presented for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

For prospectus etc. apply to

THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

WANTED.

WANTED, from 1st January 1899, for a period of one year for the TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY now under construction the services of TWO ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, on Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 per mensem, according to qualifications with travelling allowance. Must have some years previous Railway experience. Applications should be addressed to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned.

H. D. OLIVIER, Lt.-Col., R.E.
Agent.

Bombay, 16th Dec. 1898.

GODOWN TO BE LET.

FROM the 1st January next, a large spacious GODOWN, situate near Bori ki Tank, Argyle Road, and at the corner of the Thana Street, now occupied by Messrs. A. Bin schack and Co.

For rent and particulars apply to

H. AJUM GOOLAM HOSSEN.
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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of well-known great Poets by W. E. H. PRIOR. Rs. 1-4. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1200
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,120xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	109
Bank of India.					
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£294
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	3 pr. ct.	29

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Advance	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	42
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	36½
Anglo-Indian	1,365	...	99	Nil	99
Asiatic Trading S. & M. Co., Ld	818	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	all	9 per ct.	
Bezar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15	185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	550
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	500
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	850	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,250
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,850
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	620
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	840
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	650
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	420
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	260
Carrimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	879
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	400
Dahila Hemming and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	210
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	490
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	500
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	25	500
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	640
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	30	325
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,400
Imperial Cotton	300	500	500	dvd Rs.15	375
Indian Manfg.	90	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	825
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	625
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	500
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshedji Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	185
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	730
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	842	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	65	8 0xd
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	790
Leonold	3,500	100	100	7 1-2	212
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	30	675
Laksmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	900	1,00	dvd Rs.50	1,010
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,075
Manaikjmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	225
Mahboob Shah Mills (G. I. P.)	8,40	500	500	15 per ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70	2,160
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld.	300	100	115	dvd Rs.10	
Amraoti	3,000	250		dvd Rs. 5	100
Moorji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	1,365xd
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.17	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa 525
National	500	1,000	1,0	Nil	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 2	310
Oriental	6,72	625	625	dvd Nil	195
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1 050 xd
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	700
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs10	1,020
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	715
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,370
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	550xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvd Rs 12	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	230xd
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	225
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	800
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	625
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.15	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	350
Venishanker Lukhmishanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	200	dvd Rs40	410x
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	2000	Nil	243
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	490
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvd R.	250
Wadia Mills	1,600	000	1,000	80	—

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	..	...	...
B. B. and C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£19	...	...	515
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	...	500	500	4 pr. ct.	
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	...	350	350	4 pr. ct.	282½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	4
Albert (Kurrachee)	300	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	900
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	125
Bhownagar City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	87
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	18	180
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvRs12½	192½xd
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,900	1,000	100	1,28
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	75
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	750
French	500	500	500	dvd Rs30	450xd
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs30	340xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15	140xd
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 60	475
Maluva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	195xd
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Meramilla	900	125	125	dvd Rs 5	72½
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	345
Munmar M	100	250	a	25	220xd
New Berar	90	500	500	dvd Rs50	545xd
New Indian	90	125	125	Rs 15	160
Prince of Wales	130	500	0	20	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	35	340x
Sassoon	500	500	500	40	685
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	2,0 0xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	400xd
Sorab Woollen Mills	210	250	250	Nil.	7
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	300	all	12	195xd
Volkart	—	000		Rs75	1,005

THREE valuable hounds have been purchased from the Dumfriesshire Otter Hunt, and are to be sent to India with a view to the formation of a pack of otter hounds. The hounds have been selected by Mr. R. Hood Wright, the well-known judge and dogfancier, who would gladly have acquired others from the same kennels, but the Hunt could not afford any further draft at this time. About four years ago a draft from the Dumfriesshire kennels was sent out to Ceylon to form a pack in the island. These hounds have done very well there.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 28m. Sun sets, 5h. 27m. High water, 4-7m., 5-10a. Low water, 10-57m., 10-34a.

Bombay Light Horse parade, 7 a.m.

B. V. R. parade, 6-45 a.m.

Lord Sandhurst's "At Home" at Government House, Malabar Point, 4 p.m.

Prize distribution, Girgaum Girls' High School, the Lord Bishop presiding, Town Hall, 5 p.m.

Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, Dr. Pearse's lecture on the Science of Cookery, 5-30 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

B. V. A. Club, adjourned general meeting, 6-45 p.m.

Simon's Grand Museum, Boree Bunder.

POLO.—The ground will be reserved for practice to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Japan per extra s. s. Mazagon, will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Thursday, the 22nd inst.

A MAHOMEDAN FAIR.—The annual Khoja Fair begins to-day (Tuesday) at Mahim, and will continue for four days.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Australian Dingo (canis dingo) has been presented to the zoological collection by Messrs. Tulloch and Allan, the Australian horse importers.

MISS MANNING IN BOMBAY.—With a view to meet Miss Manning, Sir Jehangir and Lady Cowasji Jehangir hold an "At Home" at Readymoney House, Malabar Hill, from 4-30 to 7 p.m. on Saturday next.

MASTER ROBBED BY HIS SERVANT.—Satoornuil Balak, a Punjabee, residing at Mombadavi Road, reported to the Police, that his servant Sabashia whom he had engaged about six days ago, absconded on the 16th instant, taking with him gold ornaments valued at Rs. 175, and Rs. 20 in cash. A search is being made for the absconding man.

ACCIDENT TO A POLICE SOWAR.—On Sunday evening, Rahimut Beg Mahomed Beg, aged twenty-three years, a police sowar in the Bombay police force, was returning home from patrol duty, and when on Tardeo Road his horse became restive. It roared and fell backwards, inflicting internal injuries upon its rider who was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) S. & W. CO., LD.—An extraordinary general meeting of the share-holders of the above company was held yesterday, at its registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Mr. J. Seymour Keay, being in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read, resolutions were passed, electing Mr. Mahadeo Narsing Afzulpurkar, and Mr. J. Seymour Keay, directors of the company. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

ACCIDENT TO A MILL OPERATIVE.—On Saturday Raghoonath Hurry, aged thirty-seven years, residing at Chinchpoogly, and employed as an operative in the New Great Eastern Mill, was engaged in cleaning a blowing machine, when his left arm was accidentally caught in a cog-wheel, the bone being severely crushed. He also sustained slight injuries to his head and face. Raghoonath was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where amputation took place.

MARATHA ASHKOTHU MANDALI.—The eleventh annual meeting of this association and destribution of prizes to the poor boys and girls of the different Municipal, Native and private schools took place at Madhav Baug on Sunday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Raghunathrao B. Malap, J.P., the attendance was large. Speeches were delivered in Marathi and Gujrati. A prize essay was read on agriculture and mode of improving its present condition. Committee prizes together with those of Mr. Malap were then given to the successful students, and the presentation of flowers terminated the proceedings.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following programme of music this evening, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	Under the Double-Eagle
Dance	Mediseval
Selection	I Due Fascari
Duet	Lied for two Carnets
Selection	Maiden Girl
Valse	Carnival Secrets

Wagner — Clendon — Verdi — Ulrich — Solomon — Fetras

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CART DRIVER.—An inquiry was held yesterday at Gaumdevi Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Babaji Esoo, a Hindu cart-driver, aged twenty-eight years, residing in that locality. On the 10th instant, deceased was unloading his cart, laden with stones, when a large piece slipped off and fell on his right ankle, causing a severe wound, which was attended to by his friends. It appeared to be healing and deceased continued to work until the 16th instant, when lock-jaw set in and he died on Sunday. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental death."

SINGULAR DROWNING FATALITY.—Mr. Allan F Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning, regarding the death of Tyeb Ali, a Mahomedan, aged thirty years, employed in the service of a Mogal shop-keeper of Bhendy Bazaar Road, and who risided in the shop premises. On Sunday afternoon, deceased saw a fowl belonging to his master fall into a well at the back of the shop. To rescue it Tyeb Ali tied one end of a rope round his chest and the other end to a post near the well and commenced to descend. Half way down the rope suddenly snapped, and he fell into the water and was drowned. Deceased never rose to the surface of the water again. Another servant who noticed the occurrance, gave notice to the police and a diver brought deceased's body up out of the water, life being then extinct. A verdict of "accidental death" from drowning was recorded.

ENTERTAINMENT AT THE FRAMJEE CAWSJEE HALL.—On Sunday, the members of the Gaiety Club gave a variety entertainment to a most representative audience consisting of over 400 persons. Mr. Pherozeshah Dajee's performance of "Cabin" was appreciated and encored, his audience appreciating his various impersonations which were clever. The second part of the entertainment was most interesting in which the girls and boys under 13 years of age present, took part. A committee consisting of the following persons, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, B. N. Kabrajee, A. F. Unwalla, D. N. Patell, Raja Br Dharmaj Chandra, Messrs. Manockchand Hiralall Javeri and Sorabjee Khambatta distributed three prizes to the girls and two to the boys for singing a Hindustani song on the stage. The prizes were distributed by Raja Br. Dharma Chandra to the girls and boys as follows :—Master Sorabjee Bapoo, 1st prize; Master Kaikheskru Daje, 2nd prize; Miss Manokbai Pavri, 1st prize; Zarbai Bhapoo, 2n prize; and Dinbai Davur, 3rd prize. A consolation prize was given to Buchubai Pavri for being the youngest girl who sang well. At the close of the performance Raja Br. Dharma Chandra spoke a few word in praise of the excellent arrangement and management of the Club. In appreciation of the excellent entertainment he glad. ly presented two gold watches, one each to Messrs. Pherozeshaw K. Dajee and Manockchand N. Mehta, the proprietors of the Gaiety Club, who in return thanked Raja Saheb for the costly gifts.

THE HINDU COLLEGE BENARES.

A MEETING was held on December 15th at the Hindu College, Benares, on the invitation of the Board of Trustees, to form a Committee for raising funds in Benares in support of the College, opened there last July. The chair was taken by the son of the Maharaja of Benares, Kumar Aditya Narayana Sinha Bahadur, attended by his Diwan. The Kumar, in opening the proceedings, expressed the interest taken by his father in the College, and his hopes for its success a prosperity—hopes, it may be added, to which the Maharaja is giving practical expression by bestowing a free grant of land for the erection of the college buildings. He then called on the honorary Assistant Secretary, Babu Bhagawan Das, to read the two letters received.

Babu Bhagawan Das read a letter from D. I. Roberts, Esq., Commissioner of Benares, in which he said :—"I am quite in sympathy with the idea under, lying the new Hindu College, and hope it may have a large measure of success." The Maharaja Sir Jotindra Mohan Tagore, K.C.S.I. wrote, expressing his regret at being unable to attend, and adding that "the object of the Board of Trustees, however, has my best sympathy."

Mr. Annie Besant was then called on to explain the objects of the College, and briefly stated that it was intended to provide the best western education hand-in-hand with religious and moral training. The objects, as drafted in the Memorandum of Association, were :—(1) To establish educational institutions, including boarding house, we shall combine with secular education moral religious training in accordance with the Hindu Shastras; (2) To promote the imparting of similar religious and moral training in eductional institutions under its control; (3) To found scholarships and fellowships for the encouragement of learning and research. The Board of Trustees consisted of representative Hindus, judges of the High Courts, and other leading men. Full control over the undertaking was vested in their hands. It was proposed to collect funds throghout India, and deputations would wait on the Indian princes to enlist their sympathy. The first resolution, proposed by Rai Bahadur Babu Pramada Das Mitra, seconded by Babu Shrish Chandra Bose, and carried unanimously, was as follows :—"That a committee be formed from this meeting for the collection of funds in Benares, the committee to have power to add to its number." The second resolution, proposed by Babu Upendranath Babu, seconded by Babu Ananda Kumar Chandhare, and also carried unanimously, appointed a representative committee. The usual thanks to the chair closed the proceedings.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

N.-W. P. COTTON.

THE final forecast of the cotton crop for 1898 reads :—

Rainfall.—In Bundelkhand where cotton is largely cultivated the rain commenced in good time and was sufficient in amount; but in the other chief cotton-growing tracts of the Doab and Rohilkhand it began rather late. Although fairly normal monsoon conditions declared themselves in the second half of June, the falls of rain were light, and in some districts hot west winds blew till nearly the close of the month. In the first week of July too the rainfall was light; but after that it was abundant and exceedingly well distributed. Throughout August rain was very irregular and in places extraordinarily heavy; the normal for the month having been exceeded in all but five districts. The falls in September were very moderate; while the month of October was a dry one, except that a few districts in Oudh got some rain during the second week of the month. Taking the whole monsoon period the Meerut Division and the Agra and Rohilkhand districts that immediately adjoin it have had the shortest tale of rain. Elsewhere the rainfall was generally in excess.

Area.—The favorable character of the season at its commencement led to an increase of 13·5 per cent. in the area sown with cotton in Bundelkhand districts as compared with the last year's area. This increase has, however, been more than counterbalalanced by the decreases which occurred in the other divisions of the province owing to rain having begun rather late. The total area under cotton in the United Provinces, according to the special returns received from the patwaris amounts this year to 11,30,322 acres as compared with 11,40,203 acres returned in the previous year, showing a decrease of less than one per cent. When compared with the average areas of the preceding five and ten years, the present year's area shows a decrease of over 14 and 19 per cent. respectively. The following table shows the area in each division of the provinces.

Condition.—Since the second forecast was issued early in October last, there has been no substantial change in the prospects of the crop. The rainfall in September, as already remarked, was moderate and the breaks which intervened were particularly beneficial to the crop. The dry weather in October too was favorable to the opening bolls. In the Meerut division and the Agra and Rohilkhand districts that immediately adjoin it, where rainfall was not heavy, the crop has been well up to the normal. Elsewhere including Bundelkhand the crop suffered slightly from excessive rainfall and is somewhat below the normal. The quality of cotton is, however, reported to be very good almost everywhere. The average condition of the crop in the several divisions of the province according to the final bulletins received from selected zamindars is given below along with the condition reported in the preceding two years: 100 r. presenting a normal crop :—

Division,	1896	1897	1898
Meerut	75	70	90
Agra	60	75	80
Rohilkhand	50	50	80
Allahabad — Doab	50	75	80
Allahabad — Bundelkhand	60	75	75
Benares	40	60	70
Gorakhpur	50	75	75
Kumaon Naini Tal	75	70	80
Lucknow	50	75	80
Fyzabad	50	75	80

Out-turn.—The total out-turn of the present year's crop is estimated at 199,008 bales of 400 lbs. each, which is 12 per cent. more than the estimated out-turn of the preceding year; and 15 and 7 per cent. more than the average estimated out-turn of the preceding 5 and 9 years respectively. The increase, notwithstanding some contraction in the area sown, is due to the much superior condition of the crop of the present year as compared with that of the past year; the yield per acre this year being 67 lbs. against 59 lbs. last year.

Trade and prices.—On an average (based on the last 3 years' figures) 210,000 maunds of cotton or 17 3-4 millions of pounds are annually imported into the province for local consumption. If to this be added the estimated out-turn the total quantity available comes to 93½ millions of pounds. The estimated mill consumption this year amounts to 33½ millions of pounds which leaves for export a balance of 60 millions of pounds or 730,000 maunds. It is not, however, likely that the current year's exports will approximate to the last year's figures which amounted to 1,011,889 maunds; the exports from 1st April to 30th September 1898, being only 155,024 maunds as compared with 370,018 maunds in the corresponding period of the previous year. The prices of cleaned cotton are now lower than in the past two years as shown below; and it seems that there is little or no demand for Indian cotton :—

Mart.	Prices per maund for fortnight ending 15th Nov. 1896	1897	1898
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Hathras (Aligarh)	14 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0
Agra	14 0 0	11 12 0	9 0 0
Cawnpore	15 3 10	11 13 8	11 6 10
Benares	17 4 2	14 10 8	11 4 10

COLLISION ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

A COLLISION occurred on the G. I. P. Railway, a Khardi Station, on the North-East Line, 67 miles from Bombay, on Friday.

Mr. J. N. La Touche, Government Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways; Mr. Sargent, Deputy Locomotive Superintendent; and Mr. Laidlaw, District Traffic Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, proceeded to Khardi station yesterday morning by the Nagpur Mail train to investigate the cause of the accident. It appears that a light engine was despatched on Friday night from the Byculla engineshed to Kassara to bring the Up Express Mail to Bombay. This engine was usually driven by Driver Bowhill, but, as he was ill, Driver Pereira was sent in charge.

On the down run from Khardi station there is a heavy embankment, and it has been found necessary, therefore, to attach two engines, one in front and the other to the rear to take up goods trains on the down journey. It has not yet been officially made known where the fault lies, but it seems that after the goods train had passed Khardi station en route to Wassind, the distant signal, instead of being raised as a signal to prevent any other trains following the goods, remained lowered and the driver of the light engine consequently followed in the wake of the goods train. The driver of the rear engine, seeing the light engine gaining upon him, blew the danger whistle and at once stopped his train. Upon this the drivers and firemen of both goods engines jumped off in time to save themselves. The light engine, coming up with the usual two brake-vans attached, crashed into the rear goods engine. As stated before, one brakesman was injured. He was thrown out of his brake by the force of the impact. The two colliding engines, one incline brake of the goods train and a mail brake were smashed.

SUMMARY OF CHINA NEWS.

THE decision of Spain to accept to America's terms for the cession of the Philippines is regarded with much satisfaction, and there has been already a decided fillip to local industries.

The strong-willed Empress-Dowager continues her self-assumed Regency at Peking, and the country has relapsed back to its ordinary comatose condition. Considerable surprise was expressed in foreign circles at Peking on the publication of an edict ordering Li Hung Chang to go to Shantung to inspect the Yellow River and devise some means to avert the terrible catastrophes occasioned by the great floods. In connection with this mission the Empress-Dowager had a longed talk with Li, the first private audience he has had with her since 1895. Li pleaded age and infirmity as an excuse, but the Empress-Dowager assured him there was not another Minister of ability to whom she could confide such an important matter. On his return home Li wired to the Chinese Ministers at Washington and London, directing them to secure from the Governments to which they were accredited all information possible with regard to the control of the Mississippi, Nile, Ganges and Irrawaddy.—

On November 25, a Shanghai correspondent telegraphed that Sir E. Seymour, the British admiral, had raised the British flag at Tinghai, proclaiming the British annexation of the Chusans. Sceptical people suggest that the fleet was merely surveying in the vincinity, but in the best informed circles it is believed that the annexation has been accomplished.

Over one hundred lives were lost by a serious landship which occurred on the North bank of the river at Hankow on November 20.

Tientsin dispatches report that Yuan Shihkai, commanding the foreign-drilled brigade at Haiaochan passed through that city a week ago *en route* for Peking to consult with Jung Lu about raising 10,000 extra troops for the Peiyang Administration. The raising of these troops, together with the 3,000 extra men for Yuan's own brigade now being recruited from Kiangpeh, Honan, and Shantung, shows that the Empress-Dowagar and her advisers are preparing for some important move next spring at the latest. So far, according to reliable statistics, there are some 130,000 men, all armed with Mauser or Martinie—Henry rifles and including the Peking Field Force, in and round, about Peking and Tientsin. General Sung Ching's corps at Shanhaikuan is not included in the above estimate.—*China Mail* Dec. 3).

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH.—For preserving and beautifying the teeth, preventing decay, and eradicating all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, nothing equals ROWLANDS' ODONTO. It removes all impurities from the teeth, imparts a pearl-like whiteness to them, and induces a healthy action of the gums. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' ODONTO, of Hatton Garden, London.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 19TH OF DECEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity at 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation since 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·931	NE	3	59·6	51·2	75	...	...	−0·30
Sirsa	29·959	SE	8	71·2	48·2	44	...	...	−0·10
Delhi	29·946	ESE	8	72·2	50·3	74	...	0·22	+0·57
Agra	30·058	SE	5

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GRAND PERFORMANCE IN THE TIVOLI THEATRE.

ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22ND, AT 9-15 P.M.

In Aid of St. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

The following ladies and gentlemen have kindly consented to take part:—Mesdames Aitken, Branson-Hojel, Lang, Reddie, Rivett-Carnac, Shaw, Stanley-Smith and Misses Hewett, Moore, Moseley, Muir, Mackenzie, M'Ausland, Stranack and Thomson, and Messrs. Bargne, Binning, Birkett, Burgess, Cooper, De Saone, Halliday, M'Ausland, Hojel, Miller, Peechey, Ransome, Sheepshanks, Stephens, Webster, Watson, Smyth and Wimbush.

Conductor ..... Capt. HEYMAN.

The Programme will consist of Songs, Choruses, Dances, Banjo and Guitar music, Zither, Jokes, Conundrums.

Reserved Stalls ..... Rs. 3
Reserved Balcony ..... " 2
Admission ..... Re. 1

Box plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15) Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commision Sale, or for treatment including 3lbs per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 19.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the 2 previous seasons:—

	1898	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	327,000	289,000	331,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom	106,000	132,000	178,000
" " to Continent	176,000	181,000	119,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	50,84,000	48,41,000	43,87,000
" Exports to U. Kt "	18,10,000	15,98,000	16,24,000
to Continent "	17,15,000	17,02,000	13,66,000
" Stock in the Ports	13,30,000	11,00,000	12,62,000

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 16th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	5,030,000	4,210,350	4,189,420
" Surats	62,000	44,450	132,760
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	1,138,000	725,700	854,030
" London	5,000	5,000	9,000
American afloat	370,000	421,000	400,000
East Indian "	1,000	1,500	3,000
Total...	1,534,000	1,153,200	1,268,030
Price of Mid.-American	3 4-32d.	3 2-16d.	4d.
" Good Bhowaugger	2 29-32d.	2 23-32d.	3 17-16d.
Difference...	1-2d.	15-32d.	15-32d

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday, show the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office.	Inc.	Rs.	14,15,031
" " " Branches...	Dec.	"	23,493
Other "	Inc.	"	9,48,801
Government Securities	Dec.	"	34,714
Other authorised "	Dec.	"	3,04,753
Loans	Inc.	"	19,89,106
Bills Discounted and Purchased...	Inc.	"	1,03,063
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	9,46,079
Cash	Inc.	"	

Against the diminution of 21 1-2 lakhs, at 152 lakhs, which took place in the preceding week, there was an increase last week in the Cash Balance of the Presidency Bank of some 9 1-2 lakhs at 161 1-2 lakhs. To Public Deposits at the Head Office there was an addition of 14 lakhs, but at the Branches a falling off in the same direction of under 1-4 lakh. Private Deposits increased to the extent of 9 1-2 lakhs. Government Securities were 1-4 lakh lower. Loans 3 1-2 lakhs, Bills Dicounted and Purchased 19 3-4 lakhs, and Balances with other Banks one lakh.

COTTON.—The market has been dull in tone to-day, and a small business only has transpired. Exporters bought 200 bales Khangaum, at Rs. 132 per candy; and the Mills purchased 100 bales each, of Broach, Khandwa, Amreli, at Rs. 145, Rs. 135, and Rs. 115, respectively, 200 Chalisgaum, at Rs. 123 1-4, and 100 Junagadh at Rs. 115. "Good" Broach, for March delivery, was quoted at Rs. 152 1-2 per candy; "Good" Bhownugger, for May, at Rs. 134; and "Fully Good" Bengal, for January, at Rs. 123 1-2.

The telegraphic weather and crop reports received this morning from the districts showed that at Amraoti the need of rain for the rabi crops continued to be felt. The general tenor of the advices was good, the weather being bright and seasonable in all the other districts.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are without change, and dull in tone.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	6,021	bales.
Wheat	13,803	cwts.
Linseed	7,029	"
Rapeseed	3,485	"
Gingellyseed	25,038	"
Castorseed	4,379	"
Rice	13,673	"

FREIGHT.—The market is steady. A line is reported done for January shipment, to Antwerp, at 18s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-16 to 7-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A few Merchants' Bills were reported sold at 1s. 4 3-16d., after which 1s. 4 7-32d. became available, but nothing was offering thereat; the demand for Bank Paper was small, and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-32d.	"
Credits 3 months sight	1s. 4 7-32d.	"
Francs	1-71	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened at 94 1-16 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for both Money and Account, and advanced to 94 1-4 and 94 3-16, respectively; for Threes 84, nominal, was quoted.

SHARES.—Manockjee Petit Mill have declined Rs. 12 1-2, Currimbhoy and Standard Rs. 5 each, China Rs. 10; and Tapti Valley Railway, Rs. 2 1-2.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, DEC. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 2 29-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 1-2
2½ per cent. Rentes	102 ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	62 5-16
Bar Silver	27 9-16

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LIVERPOOL, DEC. 17.

The Hall Line steamer Stanley Hall, left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, DEC. 19.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawur (extra) arrived here from Bombay yesterday afternoon.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 17th December, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 10th December, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 10. Rs.	Dec. 17. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Funds	74,00,000	74,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	59,34,499	73,49,560
Do. do. at Branches	24,36,534	24,16,438
Other Deposits	297,74,606	307,23,407
Post Bills	12,010	10,550
Credits, undrawn	21,19,089	22,72,424
Rs...	576,77,138	661,72,379
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	99,97,721	99,63,007
Other authorised Securities	34,71,257	34,70,254
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	54,27,726	54,91,294
Loans do. do.	141,05,197	137,42,544
Bills Discounted and purchased	88,63,961	108,68,067
Dead Stock	4,15,355	4,15,355
Stamps and Stationery	22,901	22,927
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,53,481	50,413
Cash	152,12,439	161,58,518
Rs..	576,77,138	661,72,379

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 6th December, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 29th November, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 23, Rs.	A.	P.	Dec. 6, Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000	0	0	88,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,39,70,274	12	7	1,54,65,555	13	11
Other Deposits, &c.	5,45,01,665	2	8	5,27,29,607	2	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,70,157	11	1	2,83,613	0	0
Sundries	27,24,210	9	11	27,02,867	2	11
Rs.	10,01,26,311	4	3	10,10,89,653	2	11
ASSETS.						
Government Securities	68,15,792	0	0	62,42,940	0	0
Other authorised Invtms.	70,16,614	0	0	69,70,312	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,68,50,559	5	9	1,73,83,041	5	7
Accounts of Credit do.	1,66,56,201	14	11	1,71,75,096	2	5
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,88,19,132	2	11	1,91,13,152	5	8
Balances with other Banks	9,32,072	3	10	7,78,128	0	3
Bullion	2,636	14	6	1,821	7	6
Dead Stock	13,09,432	5	11	13,09,528	3	2
Stamps	11,587	10	3	11,882	12	0
Sundries	15,48,492	7	5	15,49,313	12	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,49,62,746	6	1	1,42,56,685	4	2
Do. at Branches	1,52,01,143	12	8	1,62,37,761	13	11
Rs	10,01,26,311	4	3	10,10,89,653	2	11

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	12,12,073	Inc
Do. at Branches	13,13,218	do
Other Deposits	16,22,061	Dec
Post Bills	13,456	Inc
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	6,19,124	Dec
Loans	5,12,482	Inc
Accounts of Credit	5,13,295	do
Mercantile Bills	3,74,120	do
Cash at Head Office	7,08,081	Dec
Do at Branches	10,36,518	Inc

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ANDERSON—December 15, at 65 Guntsretone Road, West Kensington, London, the wife of A R Anderson, Chief Engineer, S M Railway, of a daughter. (By telegram.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JENNINGS—December 12, at Allahabad, the wife of J G Jennings, Muir College, Allahabad, of a daughter

WATKIS—December 11, at Grant Lodge, Simla, the wife of Major H B B Watkis, 31st P I, of a daughter

MARRIAGE.

BAKER—ATKINSON—December 14, at St Thomas' Church Howrah, by the Rev C Darling, Edmund Ernest, eldest son of Philip B Baker, Esq, Delhi and London Bank, and Craven House, Walton-on-Thames, to Henrietta, third daughter of John Henry Atkinson, Esq., Mackenzie's House, Howrah.

DEATHS.

HADFIELD—December 11, at Woodcock Hall, Ootacamund, Mary, the eldest daughter of the late Lieut Colonel A J Hadfield, Madras Army, Honorary A D C to the Viceroy, in her 54th year.

ROSS—December 12, at Peshawar, after a short illness, Barbara Macdonald, aged 24 years, youngest daughter of the late John Sperrin Ross and Sarah Pollard Ross.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

*** THE Editorial and Managerial departments of the "Bombay Gazette" have been removed from their temporary offices in Church-gate Street to 18 Esplanade Road, next the National Bank, and opposite the Currency Office.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1898.

A HUNDRED and fifty tons of Bismarck's Autobiography have just been conveyed from Berlin to Leipzig, the distributing centre for German literature. The work has appeared simultaneously in an English translation in London and New York. Not even the revelations of Busch's Memoirs have taken the edge off the curiosity of the world for Bismarck's portrait of himself—and of others, more exalted in station, though not so famous in history. The accuracy of Busch's merciless pencil is confirmed by the Autobiography, though the latter was manifestly written with a view to impress mankind with the disinterested patriotism and self-effacement of a loyal Minister who did great things for the Hohenzollerns and Germany and nothing for himself. Busch laboured to depict the sun which he worshipped with all its spots clearly defined, so that posterity should have the satisfaction of feeling that nothing was disguised or suppressed. The egotism of Bismarck's own record unconsciously serves the same purpose. The title of the book is "Bismarck, the Man and the Statesman, being the Reflections and Reminiscences of Otto, Prince von Bismarck written and dictated by himself after his retirement from office" (Smith, Elder and Co., London.) The reader experiences one great disappointment. The Memoirs stop short before the enforced resignation, and makes no direct reference to the differences with the Emperor William II., which culminated in Bismarck's retirement from official life. But every page shows unmistakably that his dismissal rankled in his mind and coloured all his thoughts. He fully recognised that had it not been for his lifework, there would have been no German Emperor to send him to the right about, *sans lui dire gare*. The great empire-builder was as good a hater as Dr. Johnson. The Christian virtue of forgiveness of injuries was one which he wholly rejected as unfit for use. When Bismarck commenced life after leaving school, he was a Pantheist, "and if not a Republican, had at least the persuasion that the Republic was the most rational form of government; reflecting too upon the causes which could decide millions of men permanently to obey *one man*, when all the while I was hearing from grown-up people much bitter or contemptuous criticism of their rulers." Pantheism and Republicanism were the outcome of the system of Prussian State education. This Brandenburger was so pronounced a German Nationalist, that in his early days at the University he had relations with the Democratic Burschenschaft; but their want of breeding and manners disgusted him with the extravagance of their political views, and he separated from them while retaining his aspirations for national unity which he believed to be quite within reach. Already he had his eye on Alsace. "On looking at the map, the possession of Strasburg by France exasperated me, and a visit to Heidelburg Spires and the Palatinate made me feel revengeful and militant." It is not Frenchmen only who can dream of and work for *la revanche*!

THE report on the Customs, Administration for the port of Bombay for the year ending March 31st, 1898, is to hand, and chronicles much useful information. It contains an infinite number of tables and figures which are calculated to satisfy even the keenest of statisticians. The value of imported merchandise liable to duty was 1,994 lakhs, whereas in 1896-97 it amounted to 2,141 lakhs. These figures reveal a decrease of 147 lakhs, or 6·9 per cent. compared with last year, and a falling off of 13·8 per cent. on the year 1895-96, at which time the City was free from plague. The latter is certainly an element to be considered in reviewing commercial statistics; but the report, while showing a decrease in merchandise, discloses that a remarkable rise in the importation of silver has taken place. An increase of 386 lakhs on the previous twelve-months is seen in this department, the metal in bulk weighing 54,166,755 ozs., of the value of 1,020 lakhs, against 28,242,258, in 1896-97, its worth being represented by 634 lakhs. The officials consider this great influx of silver attributable to the great demand for dollars in the Straits and China, and to the good harvest all over India. The blue book says, "it is reported that people, who had hitherto hoarded rupees, are now purchasing with them silver bullion and hoarding it instead," and no doubt the cheapness of silver has enabled people to purchase silver articles either for personal or household use. The increasing market for silver for coining into dollars has absorbed nearly a third of the silver imported; but notwithstanding the reduced imports of merchandise, the total value of imports of dutiable merchandise and silver together amounted to 3,013 lakhs against 2,775 lakhs in the previous year, being an increase of 8·6 per cent., yielding the above mentioned increase of 4 1-2 per cent. in gross collections. The effect of the plague on business is dealt with, it being asserted that commerce was obstructed by fear of the pestilence. Most of the European houses, it is true, claim to have done more business in 1897-98 than 1896-97; but orders that were given before the first epidemic had to be carried out and actual imports were not checked so visibly before the end of March 1897 as they have been since. Indeed though flight from Bombay was more restricted during the second epidemic than the first, credit came nearer to a complete standstill, and traders dealt generally on a smaller scale.

The only articles in which trade was active were petroleum and sugar, and had it not been for increased receipts from these two articles, the gross collections for the year would have been considerably lower. The report shows that nearly 12,000 more gallons of spirits were consumed this year than in 1896-97, the advance in this trade being probably due to the widespread opinion that alcohol was the best preventive against attack, and also to its general use in plague hospitals. We cannot therefore consider the greater consumption of spirits as an unmixed advantage. Some idea of the deleterious effect the plague had upon trade can be seen in the returns of the imports of apparel, paper, silk, hardware, cutlery, and wool, all of which are much below the figures of the previous year. The receipts from sugar advanced 40 per cent., and petroleum showed the enormous increase of 50 per cent.; these two items form part of the most satisfactory features of the report. We learn that the use of oil among the poorer classes is rapidly extending; and this fact, together with greater competition, is assigned as the reason for the larger figures. The receipts from tea fell no less than 65 1-2 per cent., the greatest relative decrease amongst all the more important articles. The decrease was wholly on China green tea, the exports of which to Russia and Persia were diverted, owing to plague restrictions, into more direct channels instead of passing as formerly through the hands of Moghul dealers in Bombay, who import in return articles of Central Asian manufacture. The duty collected on articles import parcel post indicates a slight decrease, but the refunds of import duty exhibit a fair advance as compared with 1896-97. During the year under review the gross and net realizations amounted to Rs. 1,55,51,192 and Rs. 1,51,18,812 respectively, showing an increase of Rs. 9,85,937. The percentage of cost of establishment to collection (a little over 3 per cent.) shows that the work of the Custom-house in Bombay is economically managed. It may be observed that this is inclusive of special establishments such as that maintained at the cost of the P. & O. Steam Navigation Company, and recently sanctioned by Government at the cost of the Mantachoff Kerosine Oil Company.

THE Jaypur durbar has hit upon the device of utilising as far as possible the services of men educated at their own schools and colleges. The result has been beneficial to the State and the people alike. The system has tended to popularise education, and the administration has now a class of officers with a system and method, which a regular course of training at schools and colleges alone can impart; while the people have for their administrators men who discharge their duties conscientiously and have respect for their feelings and interests. Many offices of trust and responsibility in the State are now held by the *alumni* of the College. Besides these gentlemen, most of the officers and teachers of the Education Department, as well as almost all the subordinate officers and clerks in the various departments of the State, are recruited from among the students of the State schools and colleges. The success of these men and the interest they take in the cause of education, have rendered lighter the efforts and exertions of the educational officers in carrying instruction down to the masses and rendering it more and more acceptable to them. At the same time private individuals, such as the wealthy Jagirdars and even the village cultivators, have begun to take an interest in matters educational. Mr. Kalipada Banerji, who is director of public instruction in Jaypur, may be excused a little jubilation over the excellent results of his work. Discipline and moral training are important elements in his system, and he rejoices, as we can well understand, in its success. With a perceptible improvement observed in the ways and conduct of the boys, says he, there are no instances of defiant attitude, impertinence in writing or speaking, nor any other demoralizing change in habits and manners such as have been pointed out to be the effects of the modern system of education. This is as it ought to be; and he believes it can safely be concluded from this, that no moral text-book prescribed to students can have such lasting effects. As to female education, although Jaypur is regarded as the home of aristocratic conservatism, and the absence of an adequate supply of trained female teachers had to be contended against, a gratifying improvement is reported in the past year, the names of over a hundred girls having been added to the registers. The Educational Department has kept up a steady record of progress during the year and maintained its reputation of "occupying the foremost place in all Rajputana." The total number of educational institutions of all kinds in the State is now 772 with 25,589 pupils, against 733 with 24,850 pupils last year, showing an increase of 39 in the former and 739 in the latter. The proportion of pupils to school-age population was 11·05 per cent. for the males, ·30 per cent. for the females, and 6·03 for both together. These figures compare favourably with the corresponding ones for the North-West Provinces and Oudh, which were put down in last year's report as 9·26, ·46 and 5·02 respectively. The total expenditure on education in the State was Rs. 1,44,153 during the year, of which Rs. 91,144 was from public revenue and the rest from private sources, there being a total increase of Rs. 6,697.

THE last China mail brought news of an attempt to induce Yu Man-tze, the notorious free booter, who has sworn the destruction of all foreigners, to return to the ways of a peaceful citizen. A sum of money has been offered him—a hundred thousand taels—and a military order. We now hear that three or four mandarins have been negotiating with this quondam coal-heaver and his supporters, one of his lieutenants having already been won over. Yu has been offered a solatium if he will desist from harrying the Christians and release the captive M. Fleury, while a button of the Fourth rank is to be given him in addition to the command of a body of troops. Of course, if these or any similar terms are accepted, a general pardon of his offences will follow. So far as can be gathered, however, Yu is demanding Tls. 100,000, and a button of the first grade. The fact is, he is master of the situation, and in all probability he will get what he wants. Meantime it is instructive to recount the mischief he has done. The Roman Catholics are said to have been the principal sufferers. Their houses have been torn down and their chapels destroyed. At one place two hundred Roman Catholic converts are reported to have been killed. The feeling is strong that the priests had been too active in defending their converts, when the latter were guilty. The Roman Catholic Bishop, who resides at Chengtu, has been much agitated. Many stories are afloat as to the number killed, and the amount of property destroyed, some of them doubtless exaggerated. Fortunately while terms are being negotiated with Yu Man-tze his nefarious practices are suspended. So also are the operations of authorities. Though the rebel district is surrounded by soldiers, no action has been taken to punish the rebels. The new Viceroy is hastening to the capital and it is hoped that as soon as he has taken over the responsibilities of his office, active measures will be taken if terms have not then been settled. All talk regarding Yu Man-tze, has been forbidden among the people. But in several places in the country robber bands are taking advantage of the unrest, assume the name of Yu Man-tze, and plunder their rich neighbours. The rascal still holds the French priest to ransom and people are beginning to ask themselves what course will France take in case the Chinese authorities really go through with their discreditable treaty with a cut-throat.

FROM Chemulpo comes news of a reactionary movement in Korea. An association of men calling themselves the Independence Club was inaugurated some time ago and this Club has become a hot-bed of disloyalty. Revolutionary ideas were promulgated by the members, and in the middle of last month they were able to set law and order completely at defiance. A meeting, at which two thousand Korean men assembled, was suddenly interrupted by a body of eight soldiers. Their leader announced that he had orders to disperse the meeting. Resenting this intrusion they rose as one man and chased the soldiers through the streets. All the prominent members of the Club were arrested, a fact which led to the overthrow of the ministry followed by the immediate release of the members of the Independence Club, Government being in fear of a popular revolution. However the Government has suspended two newspapers belonging to the Club, and an Imperial Edict was issued later declaring that the Independent Party had acted contrary to the Imperial orders in starting their Club which constituted a constant menace to the Government. The documents kept in the Club were immediately confiscated by the Government. The Ministers of the Korean Government have since been relieved of their posts, state affairs being at present transacted by Choheishiki and Yukikwan. Moreover all the clubs and associations in Seoul have been dissolved by an Imperial Edict. Several hundred members of the Independent Club assembled in front of the police station, while others made spirit-stirring speeches to the people on the public throughfares. Fearing the consequences of further action against these agitators, the Government intimated that proceedings against its leaders would be abandoned if the Club were voluntarily disbanded. The Russian Minister at Seoul insists upon the dissolution of all so-called clubs, and in this the Russian Minister is supporting the action of the Korean Government. Japanese papers to hand yesterday however state that the British, Japanese and American Ministers urge the formation of a new and strong Government which will be able to deal efficiently with the aspirations of the people. Meantime Korea is in a state of agitation, and more unpleasant developments are feared.

HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST will give a Purdah party at Government House, Malabar Point, on Wednesday next, at 4-30 p.m. Two hundred invitations have been issued.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST will hold an "At Home," this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at Government House, Malabar Point. Three hundred guests have been invited.

THE Allied Pairs competition (Royal Bombay Golf Club) which was to have been played on Thursday next, has been postponed to the first Thursday in January, on account of the Cycling Carnival.

THE P. O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the outward mails of the 9th December, left Aden at 12 p.m., on Sunday night, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at day-light on Saturday next.

YESTERDAY H. E. Lady Sandhurst distributed the prizes to the successful pupils of the Goculdas Tejpal Girls' School. Miss Manning was present with many other ladies, European and Native.

ON Saturday morning the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Harvey accompanied by Dr. Weir, Health Officer inspected the precautionary measures that are being taken in Mandvi Ward and Byculla against plague. The examination was very through. They inspected a number of places where plague cases had occurred and enquired into the system of disinfection. The visit was made without any previous intimation. In Umarkhadi Mr. Harvey met some members of the Committee going out to work and Dr. Lewis, who is on duty in the District. On Sunday afternoon Mr. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, accompanied by Dr. Weir, the Health Officer and Dr. Shroff, the District Officer, went round Khetwadi, Girgaum and Mahaluxmi Sections of D Ward and made a prolonged examination.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive had such a smooth passage across the Bay from Moulmein that the Viceregal party reached Calcutta on Friday afternoon nearly 24 hours earlier than was expected. The arrival was private. All was well on board.

MR. D. LYALL, C. S. I., who has been Manager of the Kuch-Behar, State for the past two years, is about to resign the post.

WE hear from Assam that the 42nd Gurkhas have been ordered to stand fast for the present at Shillong, pending final orders for their transfer to Abbottabad.

CAPTAIN E. S. JACKSON, 6th Dragoon Guards, will probably be appointed Aide-de-Camp to Sir Frederick Fryer in Burma, *vice* Lieutenant L. Fryer who rejoins his regiment, the Grenadier Guards, to take up the Adjutancy.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 26th November 1898 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1897 of 246,702 maunds with an increase of Rs. 11,029 in the earnings.

THE Raja of Rutlam in Central India, a young Chief whose minority has given every sign of promise, was on Friday invested with full ruling powers in his State by the Governor-General's Agent, Colonel D. Barr. The event was celebrated with great enthusiasm.

THE Special Commission of Inquiry into the charges of official irregularity and misconduct against Raja Chitpal Singh, of the Statutory Civil Service in the N.-W. Provinces, has adjourned until the 1st February, to allow the defence opportunity for an examination of the records.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL REID has been Gazetted to command a 2nd class district, *vice* Major-General Evans, who has just vacated the Rohilkun Command. Colonel St. John Mitchell will continue to officiate in command of Assam, while General Reid remains in charge of the Malakand force.

THE plague returns show scattered cases still occurring in four districts of the Madras Presidency and the Warda district of the Central Provinces. It is in these directions now that the most careful watch will have to be kept. Elsewhere the epidemic shows but little signs of change.

THE Madras Branch of the Famine Fund at last able to close accounts. Owing to the favourableness of the north-east monsoon the net balance in hand, Rs. 1,55,476, has been remitted to the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, to be added to the balances of the funds of other provinces.

ON Friday morning Major Deane interviewed the combined *jirgahs* of the Swatis, all the representatives of the Jinki Khel, the clan chiefly implicated in the recent commotion, being present with one exception. The result of the interview appears to have been satisfactory, as our Chakdara correspondent telegraphs that the Mad Fakir has been finally repudiated by all sections.

THE Bengal Presidency Rifle Meeting closed a Meerut on Friday when the prizes were distributed by Lady Bindon Blood Colonel Hill spoke at length on the results of the meeting and the importance of musketry training for all branches of the service. Sir Bindon Blood emphasised the points made by Colonel Hill by details of experience in the late frontier campaign. He spoke enthusiastically of the rapid fire pistol as *the* weapon for officers, and made some interesting remarks on the subject of officers' dress in the field.

Mr. J. F. Finlay, Financial Secretary to the Government of India, who is at present at home on leave, is likely to return at once in consequence of the death of Mr. Jacob. In the meanwhile, subject to the approval of the Viceroy, and as at present arranged, Mr. Cox will officiate as Financial Secretary in place of the late Mr. Stephen Jacob, and Mr. J. R. C. Branson, Accountant-General of Bombay, will probably act for Mr. Cox.

IT is now officially notified that a detailed survey has been sanctioned for a line of railway to connect the metre gauge system north of the Ganges river with a point on the Eastern Bengal State Railway at or near Ranaghat Station, including a bridge over the Ganges river at some point below the junction of the River Mahananda with the Ganges. The survey will be carried out under the orders of the Director of Railway Construction, and the project will be known as the Ranaghat-Ganges and Katihar Railway Survey.

THE Simla Municipal Committee is, as far as the Punjab is concerned, the first in the field with proposals for a permanent Health Officer, a matter which the Local Government, in accordance with the views of the Government of India, as expressed in its resolution of March last for improving the sanitary service of India, has recently pressed on the attention of Commissioners of divisions. The experience of the past season has proved that a Health Officer has become a necessity for Simla. The Committee think, however, that he need not be a Commissioned Medical Officer, but that a European Military Assistant Surgeon would be fully able to do all that is required, seeing that the first Health Officer of Simla was a Commissioned Medical Officer nominated by the Government of India, the Municipal Committee must have strong reason, not apparent to outsiders, for wishing to entertain in future an officer of lower status.

DR. M. A. STEIN is to be relieved of his duties as Registrar of the Punjab University for a period of six weeks during January and February next, to enable him to complete the important work on which he has been engaged for some time in connection with the Sanskrit chronicles of Kashmir. Last summer, in accordance with the recommendation of the 11th international Congress of Orientalists held at Paris the senate lent Dr. Stein's service to the Kashmir Durbar for two months preceding the vacation, in order to facilitate the preparation of a historical introduction of his annotated translation of the Rajatarngini. This enabled the Registrar to complete a series of disertations on antiquarian points of special importance for the study of Kashmir history; a detailed memoir on the ancient topography of Kashmir, portions of the Introduction proper, containing an investigation into the life and labours of *Kalhana*, the author of the Chronicles, and a critical analysis of the sources, literary character and historical value of his work. All that requires completion now is the remainder of the Introduction proper, just alluded to, and much interest attaches to the early preparation of these chapters. The introduction is the only part of Dr. Stein's work which is not yet in the hands of the printers, but with the leisure which will be afforded by relieving him of his University duties for some weeks, it should be possible to publish the entire work within the next few months.

BUT for the prevalence of fires the administration of the Forest Department of Bengal for the year 1897-98 is reported to have been successful. The year was, however, disastrous in the matter of fires, as every alternate year in the last five has been. No less than 108 fires as against 62 in the previous year were caused intentionally, 241,652 acres being damaged as against 39,600. In Singhbhum the percentage of area burnt to protected area reached the high figure of 59·6 per cent., and the increased precautions and additional establishment in that district do not appear to have had a very salutary effect. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks, not without reason that it would be desirable to inflict heavier punishment on offenders. Such wholesale wilful destruction of a valuable Government asset must be checked by severe measures if lenient treatment is ineffective. The Lieutenant-Governor calls attention to the looseness of information in the departmental records as to the character and even the contents of forests which have been brought within the influence of railways, and it is pointed out that the lack of such information makes it difficult to judge what can be done with a particular forest and what it is wise to leave undone, and it is altogether impossible for the Government to judge whether or not the action of the Department is right. The previous year to that under report formed a record in the annals of the Department, the net revenue being Rs. 6,80,807, and though 1897-98 cannot show quite so satisfactory a balance-sheet, the net revenue was higher than in any year prior to 1896-97, being Rs. 5,35,848. The Sunderbuns provides no less than

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT AT SHANGHAI.

INTERNATIONAL PROTEST.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

The *Times'* Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that the British, American, German and Japanese merchants are sending to their respective Ministers, at Peking, identical protests against the extension at Shanghai of the area of exclusive French control.

FRENCH EXPEDITION UP THE YANGTSE KIANG.

A telegram to the *Morning Post* from Hankau says, that a French expedition has been despatched up the Yangtse to Kweichau.

One gunboat is reported as being already above Nanking.

THE COMMAND OF THE CHANNEL SQUADRON.

Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson has been appointed Commander of the Channel Squadron.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE TSAR'S DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS.

LESSEN THE COST OF OUR NAVAL SUPERIORITY.

DEC. 18.

A meeting held at St. James' Hall with the Archdeacon of London presiding, endorsed the Tsar's disarmament appeal and formed a Committee to seek the co-operation of the civilised world.

A letter of sympathy from Mr. Balfour was read, and Lord George Hamilton wrote that England was bound to have a navy superior to any likely combination, and that reduced European naval armaments would permit of this at a lesser cost.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the mails of the 9th instant, left here for Bombay at 12 last night, and the s.s. Himalaya, for Colombo and Australia, at 11 last night.

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION AT SECUNDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DEC. 19.

The Plague Commission commenced their sitting at the Residency Court to-day. Doctor Lawrie, Plague Commissioner, on examination stated, that it always has been natural to destroy plague by fire. The bodies, clothing and bedding of three or four cases first imported by rail from Bombay were so destroyed, and the disease did not spread. The measures adopted to stamp out the epidemic consisted in the evacuation of infected villages, the destruction of infection by burning floors and walls of infected houses by fire, and the disinfection of useless clothing and bedding by boiling. Rats were inoculated by him with floor scrapings in which bacillies were found, and they died with all symptoms of plague, and the same bacillies were discovered in their glands and blood. The justification of disinfection by fire appeared to be complete, and his observations showed the infection to be so well spread, that all houses of infected villages must be treated in the same way. The kiln method of burning floor surfaces, and of burning and boiling bedding and cloth, effectively destroys infectious disease. It costs Governm ent nothing except for supervision, and the people willingly employ it themselves. It not only destroys infection, but also destroys food the plague microbe likes. The plague bacillies can be separated from the dust of floors in plague infected houses. Inoculation with small doses of Haffkine's fluid has little or no protec tive effect, against subsequent in oculation, with plague. In very large doses it produces fever and blood poisoning, which in two cases proved fatal, and in others caused abscesses and ulcerations

Haffkine's fluid is not a serum, but putrescent organic liquid ; a putrid broth, it contains a large number of micrococci of putrefaction, and I occasionally found it to contain pathogenic organisms. Mr. A. H. Stevens, Deputy Plague Commissioner said, that the Nizam's Government remained in absolute ignorance of the outbreak of plague in Hyderabad territory until about two months after its actual appearance. The difficulties in plague work is to obtain early information. The villages fully recognise the benefits of evacuation, which has been carried out in every village infected with plague. Low caste Hindus are more affected with plague than Mahomedans, who are cleaner in their habits and dress. The Hyderabad State has been infected in six different districts by the advent at different times of 50,000 to 70,000 plague refugees from British India. To effectually stop the spread of plague the systematical burning of germs is necessary. Captain Johnstone, I. M. S., and Doctor Mullanah gave brief evidence on their bacteriological experiments.

CRICKET.

SECUNDERABAD vs. BOMBAY PARSEES.

In the cricket match at Secunderabad versus the Bombay Parsees the latter went in first and scored 150, Parakh scoring 29, Patel 20, Pavari 37, Mehta 14 and Kamtewalla 20. These were top scores. Secunderabad scored 74, Major Hay 13, Lieut. Routh 13 and Sergeant Green 24, making the best scores. The match was watched with intense interest. The Parsees played a careful game throughout, while Secunderabad went in for hard hitting. It is six years since a match of this description was witnessed in Hyderabad. Secunderabad has been unfortunate in losing the services of two of its best players, but the betting is still on their side.

DURBAR AT PALANPUR.

ADDRESSES TO HIS HIGHNESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, DEC. 19.

A representative durbar was held yesterday afternoon, at the Durbar's Kutcherry, when several congratulatory addresses were presented to his Highness Sir Shermohmedkhanji, Dewan Saheb Bahadur of Palanpur, on his having been invested with the insignia of Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire. The first address was from the Bhora community, headed by Miyan Saheb Abdullabhai and Sett Nuzurally Kamrudin. It was couched in excellent Urdu and was placed in an artistically made silver casket. The second address was from the members of the Palanpur social and literary association, and the third from the Juvenile Society which is presided over by Prince Yaverhussenkhanji. After the addresses were read and delivered to his Highness, the Chief Minister, Rao Bahadur Dullabhji D. Ved and Moonshi Goolabmian gave appropriate replies on behalf of his Highness, thanking all the numerous gentlemen that had assembled for their deep loyalty and congratulations. The interesting ceremony was brought to a close by three local poets who sung extemporary laudatory verses.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 19.

Four more championship matches were shot off to-day at the 600 yards range. Private Weatherstone of the Durhams and Lance-Corporal de Souza, Poona Volunteers, made 34 each. At 800 yards, Captain Wilson of the R. B. and C. I. Volunteers scored 32, but he is competing for medals only. To-morrow the aggregate results will be out. On Wednesday the distribution of prizes will take place, when the meeting ends. The following are the results of the matches :—Match 32 championship 600 yards. Private Weatherstone, Durham L. I., 34. Lance-Carporal DeSouza, Poona Volunteers, 34. Color-Sergeant Parr, 1st B. B. and C. I. Volunteers 33. Match 33—Championship—800 yards. Captain Wilson, 1st B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, 32. Lance-Corporal Gideon, Royal Scots, 31. Lance Corporal, Wallace, Royal Fusiliers, 31. Sergeant North, 20th Hussars, 30. Sergeant Taylor, 20th Hussars, 30. Match 34—Championship—900 yards. Private Harrison, Royal Scots 31. Color-Sergeant Conyers, B. B. & C. I. Volunteers, 30. Armourer-Serjeant Gay, Durham L. I., 29, Sergeant North, 20th Hussars, 29. P. C. Bishop, H. M. S. Magdala, 29. Match 61—Championship—800 yards. Havildar Rajaram, 1st Grenadiers, 32. Sepoy Nathey Khan, Meywar Corps, 31. Private Krishna Bagwe, 19th Bombay Infy., 31.

THE KARABGAON COLLISION CASE.

In the Karabgaon collision case which resulted in the death of the fireman and the blocking of the line owing to the goods train colliding with the troop special train on the 13th October was concluded to-day at Sholapur before Mr. Pratt First Assistant Collector. The Parsee driver named Pestonjee, and Guards Daniels and Fernandez were charged under section 121 of Railway Act 9 of 1886. Driver Pestonjee was honorably acquitted and Guards Daniels and Fernandez fined 75 and 100 rupees each.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Donari	7	1	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleswar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	0	1	17
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	33
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	13
G Mahim and Worli	0	1	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	9	23
Total	8	16	131
Total plague deaths to date	32,389	28,463	
Same date last year	31	29	114

A FAIR PROHIBITED.

In anticipation of the sanction of the Commissioner Northern Division, the District Magistrate of Thana has prohibited under rule 20 of the mofussil plague rules under the epidemic diseases act, the holding of the annual fair in honour of the anniversary of the death of Sukharam Bava at Kawad in Bhiwndi Taluka on the 25th to 28th instant, in view of the prevalence of plague at Kalyan and other places in the district.

MR. VINCENT'S THEORIES.

While so little is known for certain about the origin of the plague or the ways in which it spreads it is not in reason to call any theory on these subjects impossible : but certainly the explanation that has been advanced of its lodgment at Bombay by Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, seems at first-sight far fetched and beset with great improbabilities. People hitherto have been content to rest in the belief that the disease was conveyed into Bombay by sea either from China or from the Persian Gulf, not so much because there was any satisfactory evidence upon the point ; but because it was not easy to see where else it could have come from. Mr. Vincent, however, believes that it came overland, and that it is a remote little corner of Kumaon that is responsible for spreading this devastation over India. He has found that in the months of May, June and July 1895 a large number of Kumaon or Garhwali devotees flocked to Bombay. They made pilgrimages to the temples at Nassick, but their headquarters were in Bombay and many of them lived in Mandvie—the quarter where the disease first broke out. It certainly did not appear publicly till some time later—September : but Mr. Vincent suggests that it may have been there for some time previously without being recognised. It is certainly a matter of common knowledge that deaths from fever were unusually prevalent in Bombay before the existence of the plague was established or even suspected, and there is nothing improbable in supposing that it may have remained latent for some time among a class so remote from observation as these religious mendicants. On the other hand there seems to be no proof whatever that in a single instance any of these pilgrims suffered from the disease. It is only a suspicion that lies against them : and the suspicion is open to many objections. It can hardly be supposed that if the Garhwali Sadhus brought down the disease with them that season from their hills they would have managed to deposit it intact at Bombay, without infecting some of the places at any rate that they passed through on their long journey. How can places like Hardwar, Benares, and Ajmere have escaped ? It is true that there was an outbreak of plague at Hardwar, but that did not occur till much later, and moreover was proved—as far as there is such a thing as proof in these matters—to have been introduced from the west through a party of pilgrims from Sind, where the disease had by that time established itself. The immunity of Hardwar is a standing puzzle. It is swarming every spring with Garhwalis, and yet the plague which is endemic in those hills never catches hold of the enormous gatherings there and only arrived at last as far as we can judge from the opposite direction. Why the disease does not descend from its native hills we do not pretend to know ; but the longer it is known to have existed there without communicating itself to the neighbouring people the more improbable the supposition that it should have suddenly taken a leap right across India and seized hold of the city of Bombay while passing over all the intervening country. Surely there has been nothing like it in medical history since the plague of Egypt.—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY CYCLISTS' UNION RACES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the article which appeared in your issue of 17th instant. relative to the pacing incident which occurred on Thursday last, in the two miles' Handicap race, perhaps you will permit me to briefly state the case, seeing that I took part in the said race. Doherty did not pre-arrange with Longlands to pace him, nor did he wish him to do so : the latter unthinkingly, and apparently in ignorance of the rules regulating amateur racing committing the mistake, which was immediately brought to his notice after the event. I lodged a verbal protest with the Honorary Secretary against Longland's action, not with the intention of disqualifying Doherty, but simply that the executive should take the necessary steps to prevent a recurrence of such procedure.

Doherty, with whom I have raced on previous occasions would, I know, never countenance any tactics which were not in harmony with true sporting traditions.—Yours, &c.,

C. M. ROSS.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. OCEANIEN.

THE following is a list of passengers on board the s.s. Oceanien sailing for Marseilles, etc., at noon to-day :—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Acordagorexhia, Mr G
Binh Mr Binguang
Bennett, Mr H
Curraequer, Mr V E
Chemin, Mr
Carey, Mrs
Camerini, Mr and Mrs and 2 infants and nurse
Cook Capt C C
Dreonay, Vte and Vtesse du, and child
Ferrat, Mr F
Ferguson, Mr and Mrs J
Fforde, Mr Brownlow
Francis, Mr Q O
Guerrier, Mrs and daughter
Gatinois, Mr and Mrs
Hieu Mr Ngai dit Lennon, Mrs and 2 children
Llewellyn, Mr and Mrs Edger
Mildenhall, Mr J
Norris, Mr W R
Pinchon, Mr Rene & infant
Pleyher, Mr
Price, Miss E
Quequiner, Mr
Repton, Mr
Wiess, Mr

FOR SUEZ—Nasse, Mr Q

1 deck

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE HUNTING SEASON.

SHOOTING, FISHING AND THE TURF.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

THE touch of winter which came last week, though unpleasant enough while it lasted, was altogether favourable to foxhunting. The votaries of the sport were, indeed, kept at home for a day, but this privation was more than counterbalanced by subsequent benefits. It is many years since the leaf on the trees and the greenery on the hedges have been so strongly in evidence at this late period of autumn, but the cold snap has cleared away most of the remnants of summer foliage, and the snow has laid the tangled herbage which increased the hidden perils of ditches. The going, too, is vastly improved, and the last semblance of jar has gone out of the ground. Since the storm there has been a decided improvement in scenting conditions, and consequently also in sport with hounds. Meeting at Hungarton on Friday, the Quorn hounds provided an excellent day's sport, and among the large company which assembled I noticed the Master and Mrs. Burns-Hartopp, the Duke of Marlborough, Hon. Lancelot and Mrs. Lowther, Lord Manners, Baron and Baroness Max de Tuyll, Lord Cowley, and Sir S. and Lady Sophie Scott. A short but stirring gallop from Prince of Wales's Gorse resulted in the fox getting to ground at Asby Folville, and, being ejected, there was a "kill." A capital hunting run followed from Porter's Spinney, but after many chances our pilot evaded pursuit at Brooksley. The Croxton brook had to be negotiated several times during the day ; swollen by the recent rain, it presented a formidable obstacle and was the cause of more than one wet coat and of sundry loose horses.

On Saturday there was a large gathering to meet hounds at Broughall Smithy, and the field included the Master, Sir Wyndham Hanmer, Hon. H. Ormsby-Gore, Major M'Causland, Colonel Rivers-Bulkeley and Miss Bulkeley, Captain Vaughan Williams, and Mr. R. Selby Lowndes. Hounds were trotted on to Sandford, five miles' distant, and from near Sandford Hall they got away with a fox which crossed the Millen Heath road and was lost at the Twemlows. This short run was an earnest of better things to follow later in the day. From Ash Big Wood a fox went away pointing for Ightfield Hall, and with an improved scent hounds ran him right merrily. He proved, however, to be rather a twisting customer, as too many of the foxes seem to be this season—posibly from want of education in the cubbing season,—and after varying chances of pursuit the quarry defeated hounds near Oak Cottage. I have not referred to the approaching retirement of Mr. Austin Mackenzie, Master of the Woodland Pytchley. Not only is Mr. Mackenzie a first-rate man to hounds, but one of the best amateur huntsmen of the day, and during a term of office lasting through 15 years he has got together a pack of fox-hounds unsurpassed by any in his kingdom. Well known are his bounds at the Peterborough shows, and many prizes have they secured at those annual fixtures.

Covert-shooting has been pursued briskly since the beginning of November, and it now appears that in some districts there is a decided scarcity of pheasants, due for the most part to unfavourable conditions of climate—wet and cold at the breeding period and drought later,—but in some localities to outbreaks of disease which occurred in early summer. I have heard of late from several well-known shooting men, expressions of opinion to the effect that the artificial breeding of pheasants was being overdone. By constantly breeding from birds reared under artificial conditions they consider that pheasants are apt to deteriorate in constitution and to become unduly liable to disease. From the point of view merely of sport it cannot be maintained that modern pheasant shooting reaches a very high standard. The shooter takes no part whatever in the finding of the game ; he is a mere machine, posted by the head keeper in a certain position and expected to hold straight. A "shoot" which consists almost entirely of pheasants is monotonous, and at the close of a long day, when the bag may consist of more than a thousand birds, the shooter is apt to suffer from gun headache. It is true that under the modern system of working coverts the pheasants are brought handsomely over the guns at an elevation which sufficiently taxes the skill of the shooter, but none the less the birds have been reared under coops, are hand-fed daily by the keepers after they are turned down, and sometimes need to be actually frightened up before they can be induced to fly. An improvement in the conditions of modern covert-shooting might possibly be effected by paying more attention to the management of wild pheasants, and by introducing fresh varieties from abroad. Some of the American breeds of grouse might do well in our woods ; there are several species of pheasants indigenous to China, Japan, and the Himalayas, not all of which have been introduced to this country. Experiments in the direction indicated might be pursued with advantage, for it is certain that the interest of covert-shooting would be vastly increased by greater variety.

The success of the last week of the Tweed rod fishing was somewhat marred by the inclement weather ; yet this is the only river in the kingdom that, during the autumn, has given results even approaching to the average. Ladies have been very successful with the salmon rod this season. I have referred to the excellent sport obtained by Lady Alington on the Ness, but it may further be observed that several of the forty salmon she landed fell victims to flies designed by herself. Lady Dalkeith, a recent convert to the pleasures of fly fishing, in one day on the Tweed landed a couple of fine salmon each of which scaled 26lb., and on that same classic stream ladies scored a signal triumph by capturing the three heaviest salmon taken by the rods during one particular week. The mid reaches of the Dee fished well this year. On the Aboyne water, which Sir W. Cunliffe Brooks rents from the trustees of the Marquis of Huntly, no less than 1,000 salmon and grilse were killed in the course of the season, a performance which certainly was not equalled elsewhere. The heavy floods which occurred on many rivers towards the end of last week will not improve the prospects for the spawning season. The salmon are now congregated on the redds, and it is to be feared that a considerable amount of ova has been washed away and lost.

With the Manchester November meeting the flat racing season came to a close. As usual, enormous crowds of spectators were present, and as the course at New Barnes was in good condition, owners did not hesitate to run their animals. The fields were of mammoth dimensions, and the number of starters (27) for the Eglington Nursery established a record for the season. Ionia colt was favourite, but he swerved badly under the whip, and as at Derby, the previous—week, he only got placed. T. Loates on Veldo was first passed the judge's box. The Lancashire Handicap was annexed by Golden Bridge, who atoned for her disappointment in the valuable Derby Cup. The unlucky Bridegroom was again placed, but his fair owner derived some recompense on Saturday when Eboracum easily accounted for the Stand Plate. Her connections were evidently sweet on her chance, and although Morny Cannon declared a pound over weight, she was backed down to 3 to 1 with a field of 14 runners. The November handicap fell to Chaleureux, who carried 8st. 10lbs, the top weight. Merman, the winner of the Cesarawitch in 1897, started a firm favourite, but was never prominent during the race and finished absolutely last. Considering the hollow fashion in which Chaleureux disposed of her opponents in the Cesarawitch in October last, critics considered, that despite her heavy burden, she was not out of the race. It was evident the stable connections were not over sanguine as they also ran Newhaven II, whose form was needlessly shown when he finished second to Bay Ronald in the City and Suburban, without making any declaration. As it was Chaleureux won by a short head, and her victories in two of the most important handicaps of the season speaks well for the skill of Blackwell, her trainer, who has raised her from an obscure position in the plating ranks to one of distinction in high-class handicaps.

THE MANCHESTER NOVEMBER MEETING.

The Manchester November Handicap of 1,500 sovs. ; the second received 100 sovs. One mile and six furlongs.

Sir J. Miller's b c Chaleureux, by Good Fellow—L'Etc, 4 yrs, 8st. 10lb. (O. Madden) 1
Mr. F. Hardy's b h Eclipse, 6 yrs, 6st. 7lb. (A Weatherell) 2
Duke of Westminster's br h Labbrador, 5 yrs, 7st. 8lb. (S. Loates) 3

For the second time only since 1891 has Mornington Cannon failed to retain the lead among the jockeys of the season, and, as will be seen from the table given below, he has been passed by both Madden and T. Loates, the former of whom had never been conspicuous until last year, when he was fifth with nearly 80 winning mounts, while T. Loates, who was prevented from riding nearly all last season by the effects of an accident, has been second every year since 1893, when he was first.

Name of Jockey and Number of Mounts.	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893
	Number of Races won.					
O Madden, 829	161	156	165	163	222	
T Loates, 765	143	34	164	184	167	168
M Cannon, 539	140	145	78	112	85	58
F Allsopp, 832	115	90	h.	81	91	—
S Loates, 670	104	136	71	—	—	—
C Wood, 482	90	122	—	63	36	44
F Rickaby, 511	80	69	72		18	2
T Weldon, 378	79	17	30	2a	89	100
F Finlay, 512	79	76	102	61	—	—
N Robinson, 519	56	55	69	14	—	14
F. B Black, 331	53	30	14	12	12	—
J T Sloan, 97	43	21	—	—	—	—
J Fagan, 237	42	49	65	44	27	4
W Bradford, 354	39	62	24	35	84	110
J Watts, 155	33	46	76	60	63	92

—Mark signifying that the jockey did not ride that year.

The name of Sloan does not occupy so high a place in the list as, no doubt, it will do next year, when, according to present arrangements, he will be riding here all the season ; but it is very doubtful, however numerous his successes may be, whether he will do so well in proportion as he has done this autumn, for with 97 mounts, exclusive of the four races he rode in France he has, as will be seen from the following figures, won nearly one race out of two, this being far in excess of what any other jockey ever accomplished. The particulars are as under :—

Name of Race Meeting	1st	2nd	3rd	0
Manchester (three days)	4	0	1	6
Newmarket First Autumn (four days)	12	1	0	3
Nottingham (two days)	2	3	1	1
Kempton Park (two days)	3	3	0	1
Newmarket Second Autumn (four days)	3	5	0	3
Gatwick (one day)	1	1	0	1
Sandown (one day)	b1	1	2	1
Newmarket Houghton (four days)	7	6	2	6
Hurst Park (one day)	1	0	0	0
Gatwick (one day)	0	0	0	1
Lincoln (one day)	0	2	0	1
Liverpool (three days)	4	1	1	0
	43	23	7	24

a Including a walk over on Lord Rosebery's Ebba.
b A dead heat on Mr. Lorillard's Myakka. Stakes divided

The result of the racing season has been to give Mr. Leopold Rothschild first place (with £30,267 10s.) among the winning owners, and in this respect he claims a substantial advantage over the Duke of Westminster and Mr. C. D. Rose, who are his nearest attendants, with £16,295 10s. and £16,265 10s. respectively. Sir J. Blundell Maple comes fourth with £12,318 10s., and the other prominent winners are Lord Rosebery (£11,608) and Mr. Larnach (£11,527). The Prince of Wales won £6,560.

Under Rugby Union rules, a football match in the county championship competition was won on Saturday by Gloucestershire against Somerset. Other matches were won by Blackheath against Richmond, Guy's Hospital against Old Merchant Taylors, Croydon against Lennox, Monkstown against the Harlequins, London Scottish against Cambridge University, Aberavon against Penarth, Cardiff against Newport, Gloucester against Bath, and Swansea against Devonport Albion.

The usual St. Andrew's Day football matches took place at Eton on Wednesday, in presence of a very large company of Old Etonians, including Lord Rosebery and Lord Kinnaird. In the match between Collegers and Oppidans the latter were victorious ; that between Etonians resident at Oxford and Cambridge Universitities resulted in a tie ; and the Old Etonians beat the Eton Masters .—Under Rugby Union rules, a match between London and the South and Oxford and Cambridge Universities was played at Richmond, and resulted in favour of the former by two goals and a try to one goal and a try.

A treacherous ground and a greasy ball marred most of the Association matches, and generally the conditions were such that it was surprising to find that so few unexpected things had happened. At Olive Grove the Villa were decisively defeated by Sheffield Wednesday, but unfortunately for the victors the game had to be stopped when ten minutes remained for play owing to the bad light. Sheffield is not the brightest of places in November, and one would have thought it a dangerous thing to start a match after half-past two, but this is what the Wednesday authorities arranged to do, with the result that two valuable points have been sacrificed, and the Villa have another opportunity of reversing the score of three to one. Bury and Burnley are two clubs which have rapidly improved their position in the premier competition. Of late both clubs have done as well as any in the League, and on Saturday Bury capped a series of excellent performances by scoring a goal in the last minute of their match with Everton, and thus defeating the Goodison Park team on their own ground. By their defeat of Blackburn Rovers, Burnley take third place, which in itself is a splendid tribute to the burly Hillman's ability as a goalkeeper. While Everton had the mortification of seeing themselves without a single point, their great rivals (Liverpool) were engaged in severely trouncing that most unlucky team, Nottingham Forest, who for the fourth time this season, failed to score a single goal on their own ground, the visitors winning easily by three to love. The other games ended pretty much in accordance with what passes for football form. Sunderland got the better of Stoke by two goals to none ; West Bromwich Albion gained a hollow victory of three to none over Sheffield United ; Derby county accounted for the United of Newcastle ; and Wolverhampton Wanderers just gained the day against Notts County, the winners being the home team in each case. The only draw of the afternoon in the first division was that between Preston North End and Bolton Wanderers, who scored two goals each. Out of seventeen matches North End have only three victories to their credit. — In the second Division, by their defeat of Lincoln City, Newton Heath now stands two points clear at the top of the table. Only a slightly inferior goal average to that possessed by Burslem Port Vale prevents Manchester City from taking the second place which would have been theirs had they defeated the Burton Swifts. As it was, they made an excellent draw, equalising with a third goal just before the finish.

The Results up to November 16th are :—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Goals. For.	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
Aston Villa	13	9	2	2	34	15	20
Everton	15	7	4	4	22	17	18
Burnley	14	6	5	3	21	18	17
Sheffield United	16	4	9	3	21	23	17
Notts County	13	6	6	2	22	17	16
Sunderland	13	7	2	4	21	18	16
Burr	13	6	3	4	18	17	15
Sheffield Wednesday	15	6	3	6	19	21	15
Blackburn Rovers	14	6	2	6	25	23	14
Stoke	15	5	4	6	20	24	14
Liverpool	13	6	1	6	17	17	13
West Bromwich Albion	14	5	3	6	20	17	13
Derby County	14	3	7	4	24	29	13
Wolverhampton Wanderers	14	5	2	7	16	19	12
Preston North End	17	3	6	8	21	29	12
Notts Forest	14	3	5	6	14	19	11
Bolton Wanderers	13	3	4	6	16	22	10
Newcastle United	14	2	4	8	17	24	8

Lord Hawke, captain of the Yorkshire County C.C., has now definitely made arrangements for taking out a team of cricketers to South Africa. The members of the team are :—Lord Hawke, Mr. C. E. M. Wilson, Mr. F. Mitchell Mr. F. W. Milligan, Mr. P. F. Warner, Mr. H. R. Bromley-Davenport, and Mr. A. G. Archer, with Board, Cuttell, A. E. Trott, Tyldesley, and Haigh. Umpire, A. A. White. All the members, with the exception of Mr. F. W. Milligan, who sailed by the Briton on November 19, will leave Southampton by the Union Steamship Company's R.M.T.S.S. Scot on December 3, and will return by the same vessel, arriving in England on April 7. It has been arranged that three test matches shall be played, one each at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Johannesburg ; visits will also be paid to Kimberley, Mafeking, Buluwayo, Grahamstown, King Williamstown, Pietermaritzburg and Pretoria

The St. Andrew's meeting of the Royal Liverpool Golf Club was held on Saturday, November 26th at Hoylake, in dull but otherwise very favourable weather. Several alterations had been made in the course which was not quite equal to the usual medal length. One hundred members took cards, and a large percentage of them were returned for the score list. The chief scratch prize, the Milligan St. Andrew's gold cross and gold memento was won by J. Ball, jun., with a card of 79, made up as follows :—Out, 5 4 5 3 5 5 4 5 4—40 ; home, 4 4 5 3 5 5 5 3 5—39 Harold Hilton and W. C. Glover were next with 82 each.

THE PORT TRUSTEES' ANNUAL INSPECTION OF THE HARBOUR.

A RECORD OF PROGRESS.

THE annual excursion of the Port Trustees of Bombay and their guests took place yesterday in the favourite steam ship Rajapuri which Messrs. Shepherd and Co., had, with their usual courtesy, placed at the disposal of the Trustees for the purpose. The present board of Trustees is composed as follows:—The Hon. Mr. C. T. Burke, Chairman, and Mr. R. G. Currie, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E., Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, Captain W. S. Goodridge, the Hon. Mr R. H. Macaulay, Mr. W. T. Morison, Mr. A. Abercrombie, Mr. I. M. Shields, the Hon. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr. J. Willcocks, and Mr. W. L. Harvey, members. At 12-30 p.m., the Trustees and their guests left the Ballard Pier. The cruise proved a very pleasant one, and with the liberal supplies of Mr. W. B. Green, as the caterer, the party enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. The religious scruples of the Hindu guests were respected in every way ; for the popular and indefatigable secretary of the Trust, Mr. F. G. Dumayne, had, with characteristic considerateness, made special arrangements for their convenience. Advantage had been taken of the *menu* card to give illustrations of various points of interest, for instance, the tablet over the Prongs light-house ; a small picture of the Prongs light-house itself ; a picture of Kennery lighthouse ; the seal of the Trust ; and a picture of an old rampart, which might be Kennery, over which were to be seen some of the palm-trees dotted on the shore of the bay, and one of Her Majesty's defence flotilla on its way into the port. Perhaps more interesting than any other feature of the card is the map of the island of Bombay, showing the properties of the Trust, and also the line of the proposed new railway along the eastern side of the island. The advantage of this proposed opening up of the eastern side of the island becomes apparent on seeing it laid down on the map in question.

As the party were embarking on board the Rajapuri, their attention was drawn to the building of a new sea wall near the Ballard Road pier, and it was stated to be the finishing off of the Mody Bay Reclamation at that point. This work forms the reclamation of an extensive area between the Ballard Pier and Goa Street, which, when completed a few months hence, will throw open several most desirable sites for the offices of steam ship companies and others, having more immediate business connection with affairs in the harbour, which these sites will overlook, while at the same time the reclamation will add a broad marine parade for public use, and be a great boon to the locality. Provision will also be made for a better landing-place on the site of that hitherto used by a large section of the floating population at the end of Carwar Street, commonly known as the Stone Bunder. A little further on, is to be noticed the additional Bulk Oil Installation in course of erection by Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co, It is extremely satisfactory to notice that the trade of the port has, according to the Trustees' receipts, more than regained its old position. From a revenue point of view, the first half of the current official year has been an exceedingly prosperous one, and the Trustees anticipate that, at the close of the year, they will find that the receipts of the year will have amounted to nearly fifty lakhs of rupeee, which will be the largest revenue they have ever earned.

The proposed railway line from Sion to the Docks has engaged the attention of the Trustees during the year, and plans and estimates of the cost of construction have been forwarded to Government, together with a lengthy expression of the Trustees' views regarding the necessity for the new line and the useful purposes that will be served by it.

During the year great changes have taken place on the Apollo Reclamation, where the Trustees have made very great improvements in the form of broad roads and fine open spaces for building purposes, nearly all of which have been taken up, and on some of which handsome dwelling-houses have already been erected. The work of filling in the Apollo Basin is progressing, and when completed, will afford the finest site Mr. J. N. Tata could possibly have selected for his proposed hotel.

The lighthouses, the light ship and the buoys and beacons maintained by the Trustees are under the supervision and care of competent officers and are preserved in a state of great efficiency. There have been no works undertaken in the Harbour during the year, the fine natural formation of the extensive harbour rendering dredging unneccessary, while the depth of the ships' anchorages remains throughout the year practically unchanged. A survey of the harbour was made by Lieutenant Smith, R.N., in 1892-93 on a scale of six miles to the nautical mile. A comparison of the survey with surveys previously made shewed that the depth of water at the anchorages of large vessels was unchanged. Surveys taken as recently as 1898 by the engineers of the Trust over the anchorages north of Cross Island the depths were found, on comparison with Whish's chart of 1862-63, to have in fact slightly increased except in three instances when the depth was only 0·14 of a foot. These comparisons go to refute the statements which from time to time have been made that the anchorages were silting, and are satisfactory, inasmuch as they render dredging and other works unnecessary; so that only a very light tax needs to be imposed on the shipping on account of port expenses. In the course of yesterday's cruise, the Prongs lighthouse was reached at 1-10 p.m., Kennery at 2-55 p.m., and Sunk Rock lighthouse at 5-20 p.m. Leaving the latter at 5-50 p.m., the Trustees and their guests returned to the Ballard Pier at 6 o'clock. On arriving at Kennery, some six or eight of the excursionists got into a steam launch to land at the island. As there was a rather heavy swell at the time, it was necessary to transfer them from the launch to a tony to reach the land. Unfortunately, the tony was upset, and the gentlemen on board were precipitated into the water, Mr. Piper and one or two others, who could swim, helped those who were not so fortunate, and by their help and that of life-buoys flung from the steamer, all got safely on shore. Unfortunately, the victims had to remain in their wet clothes until they reached the Ballard Pier and got home. With this exception, there was nothing to mar the success of the trip,

Among those who had accepted the Trustees' invitations were Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low, Brigadier-General Ventris, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt., the Hon. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, the Hon. Mr. R. H. Macaulay, Commander G. Wilson, R. I. M., Commander G. S. Hewett, R.I.M., Messrs. J. McGlashan, R. G. Currie, F. N. Paton, C. Rinnat, G. H. Townsend, E. Comber, C. G. Giro, James Douglas, A. Abercrombie, W. F. Hamilton, John Hand, E. Scarpa, A. F. Simpson, A. Panton, T. J. Bennett, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, L. Comfort, W. M. Bell, C. Boggiano, E. H. Elsworthy, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, W. Llewellyn Count Pfeil, Masorichi Noma, Mr. Playford Reynolds, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Colonel B. Reilly, Messrs. J. Spinner, C. Cromelin, G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., Hajee Abdul Hussin Shirazee, A.C.W. Fosbery, Captain W. Newell, Messrs. R. M. Slater, K. N. Kabrajee, N. A. F. Moos, W. M. Macaulay, R. W. Campion, P. R. Wilson. F. W. Shaw, C. Blum, F. Y. Smith, F. S. Piper, Colonel G. W. R. Hay, Captain A. Clark, Messrs. R. Aitkin, G. A. Anderson, Grattan Geary, Bomanjee Dhunjibhoy, Commander G. E. Holland, Messrs. J. Fairclough, J. M. Dick, C. W. Frees, P. B. Saville, J. N. Tata, James Morris, J. C. E. Branson. Count Potier, Captain W. Chandler, Messrs. Dost Mahomed Allana, Savaksha R. Bomanjee, R. Tilemann, Omrudin Amirudin, A Muirhead, S. H. C. Hutchinson, Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Clarkson, Messrs. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, N. J. Gamadia, F. W. Bickel, R. M. Stewart, Edwin Yeo, H. Chalmers, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. S. Luard, S. L. Wyatt, Surgeon Lieutenant-

wrights are strictly historical. The elements employed are few, and extensive use is made of the fierce, the furious, the bloody, the generally realistic, the domestic, and the improper. Fairies and demons figure in nearly all Japanese plays, and there is a great fondness for the ballet and the opera. To make up a satisfactory Japanese theatrical entertainment, it is necessary to introduce a character from each class and department of life; and it is not uncommon for these performances to last from sunrise to sunset. As regards scenery and stage properties, it is decidedly above that of the Chinese, though until within the last fifty years it has, in this respect, always been insufficient. Except in the ballets, all the performers are males, players being held in contempt socially. The better actors of Japan portray emotions with passable accuracy—another thing in which the Chinese are deficient.

THE BENGAL-NAGPUR EXTENSION.

THE construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway extensions from Calcutta to Cuttack is being vigorously prosecuted and is well advanced. From Cuttack to Kola on the Roopnarain about 35 miles from Calcutta, the rails are all laid, and construction trains are working over the whole length of 240 miles. On the 10th instant Mr. Hodson, Director of Construction, travelled right through by train to Cuttack from Kola on his way to Madras inspecting the new works, and on the 11th Sir Arthur Trevor left Cuttack for Calcutta by train *via* Kola stopping that night at Kharagpur (Midnapore) to inspect the Company's Headquarter settlement there; proceeding the next by train to Kola where he halted to see the big bridge being built over the Roopnarain at that place. Between Kola and Calcutta, a distance of about 35 miles, work is being pushed on. The important and difficult settlment of the Company's entrance to Calcutta has been finally determined on. The Company is to have a big river-side station at Sualimar as well as direct access to Howrah station, where a new passenger station is to be built for the joint use of the East Indian Railway and Bengal-Nagpur Railway Companies. At Shalimar there will be also a small passenger station for the convenience of that portion of Calcutta situated near the Kidderpore Docks. Wagons with consignments for the Docks will be taken across the river by a wagon ferry, landi being taken up on the Kidderpere side to provide for the working of this ferry and to give direct access to the Docks. The land required for these arrangements has been duly gazetted, and is in course of acquisition. The necessary works will be put in hand as soon as the land is handed over. For the convenience of the coal trade at Shalimar, which will be ousted by the establishment of the Railway Company's river-side station there, a length of foreshore just above is to be reclaimed by the Port Commissioners. The arrangement of the new coal depot has been agreed on between the two railways and the Port Commissioners, and steps are being taken to proceed with the reclamation at once. The stattlement of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway

ENTRANCE TO CALCUTTA

has been a long and difficult matter, so many interests being involved and so difficult was it to move the prejudices conservatism of the Calcutta commercial community. No railway has constructed its own entrance to Calcutta within modern times and the questions and difficulties that arose gave rise to complications not met within the ordinary construction of railways in this country. The Public Works Secretariat are to be congratulated in dealing with the matter in the business-like way they have. As regards the immediate results of the construction so far, the line is to be opened for goods traffic from Balasore to Kola on the 17th instant, and on to Cuttack within about a fortnight. The opening for passenger traffic as soon as it is passed by the Government Inspector in the usual manner. The big rivers will be crossed by temporary diversions. No opening of the line will be made between Kola and Calcutta until the Roopnarain Bridge is finished. Pending the completion of this bridge the Railway Company has arranged with the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company to convey all goods to and from Kola and Calcutta by a regular service, under through booking. Calcutta has therefore at the present time a new route just opened to the Central Provinces and to the East Coast *viâ* Kola and the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; and in a short time with the further opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Cuttack and the Madras-Bezwada Railway, there will be for the first time direct railway communication between Calcutta and Madras except for the short section Kola to Calcutta which will be covered by water. The final completion of the line will be accomplished probably about 18 months hence. The Roopnarian Bridge is a second Hooghly Bridge crossing the big tidal river o[illegible] Roopnarain about 70 miles nearer the mouth of the Hooghly than the Jubilee Bridge. Its construction involves very great engineering difficulties which are being successfully surmounted. At the Cuttack end the enormous bridging is well advanced. The four bridges within five miles of bridging. The extensions of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from Calcutta to Cuttack involve the heaviest work in this direction that has ever been undertaken at one time by any railway in India; and with the addition of the entrance to Calcutta with its complications and difficulties the whole scheme is one of vast proportions to carry out.—*Pioneer.*

LI HUNG CHANG'S APPOINTMENT.

CONSIDERABLE surprise was expressed in foreign circles, says a Peking correspondent, when it became known by an edict of the 13th instant, that Li Hung Chang was to go to Shantung to, inspect the Yellow River. Some thought this a move to have Li out of Peking for a while. Others thought the Dowager Empress wanted to give Li a billet, that her placing him at the head of a patronage-dispensing office needing large foreign expenditure, would cause the English animosity against him to subside, and enable her to call him into her Cabinet, where he is badly needed. The truth, however, seems to be, that the Empress realises that she has a paucity of material amongst her present Ministers of ability anyting beyond mediocrity, that is very trying. She sent for Li after reading the distressing memorial of Chang Ju-mei, Governor of Shantung, and had a long talk with him, the firt private audience he has had with her since 1895.

DUTY BEFORE AGE AND INFIRMITY.

Li pleaded age and infirmity as an excuse, but the Empress Dowager assured him she had not another Minister of ability to whom she could confide such an important matter.

She told Li she realised he was infirm in the legs and advised his travelling by easy stages to Chinanfu, the capital of Shantung, where he could consult with Chang Ju-mei as well as with the Taotai in charge of the river works. Li assured her Majesty he would do the best he could.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE NECESSARY.

On his return home he wired the Chinese Ministers at Washington and London directing them to secure from the Governments to which they are accredited all information possible in regard to the control of the Mississippi, Nile, Ganges, and Irrawaddy. He also communicated with an English officer here in Peking and from him obtained the addresses of the authorities in India and Burma who could place information at his disposal.

LIS'IDEAS.

Li is a very old man to make this trip with winter coming on. He has stated in advance that the only possible solution of the Yellow River difficulty is in having a commission of foreign engineers in charge of it. Doubtless he will be still more confirmed in this opinion after a personal inspection.

THE Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. George Earle Welby, Secretary to Her Majesty's Legation at Brussels, to be Her Majesty's Minister Resident and Consul-General at Bogota, in succession to Colonel Sir Charles Euan-Smith, K.C.B., who has resigned on account of health.

IT is probable that the Queen will spend a couple o days at Buckingham Palace at the end of February during the week before her departure for the Riviera. Her Majesty (says the *World*) contemplates holding then a Court, for which function invitations would be issued by the Lord Chamberlain, and at which the Corps Diplomatique would be received. For several years the Queen hold a Diplomatic and Official Court every season at Buckingham Palace, but these functions have now been discontinued for a very long time. A Court is simply a combination of Levee and Drawing Room, the special feature being that it can be attended only by those personages who have been invited, which, of course, makes an enormous difference.

A SHORT farewell address will be presented to the Viceroy by the Calcutta Corporation. The text runs as follows:—"Your Excellency has had to deal with circumstances of the utmost gravity beyond the North-Western Frontier, while the Empire itself has been visited by famine, earthquake and pestilence. At the same time you have had to contend with many and grave anxieties and difficulties connected with the state of the finances of the Empire and the financial outlook for the future. There can be no difference of opinion as to the earnest attention which you have brought to bear on their consideration, and throughout these anxieties you have had our cordial sympathy. We wish your Excellency and Lady Elgin a pleasant voyage, and venture to hope that while enjoying your rest at Home, you will retain a friendly feeling for the people of this Empire over whom you have ruled."

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN WORLD POLICY.

UNEASINESS IN RUSSIA.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEWS.

A RUSSIAN diplomatist has, in conversation with the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Breliner Tageblatt," expressed himself with remarkable freedom on the question of the Philippines. The interview is summarised by the correspondent of the "Daily News." After referring to the sincere sympathy which has always united St. Petersburg and Washington, the diplomatist went on to say:—

If to-morrow the Pillippines become American which to-day appears inevitable, then the last hour of completely undimmed friendship with Russia would most likely have struck. As soon as the United States are engaged in Asia, they will have to speak their mind plainly in the beginning struggle for Eastern Asia. They will be forced into the track of the great European and Asiatic Powers which are wrestling for the paramount influence in Asia. The end will be that the English cousin will take Jonathan in tow to teach him the tricks of "great policy." If, however, the new Asiatic policy of the United States is identified with the British, the most disagreeable surprises and adventures, dangerous to peace, may arise. England's first step will be to prejudice Russo-American relations in Asia, which will not be difficult. Russia will not stir a finger to prevent the Americans occupying the Philippines. Russia simply recognises the right of the victor, and it is for Spain to come to an understanding on this question with the United States. On the other hand, the Russian Cabinet will not conceal that it is by no means pleased with the change of hands, or that it regards that step as unjust towards Spain, and unwise in view of the situation in Eastern Asia, and the Russo-American relations. The proclamation of an Anglo-American world policy, and of a new rule of the Anglo-Saxon spirit on the globe, and threats such as are now heard from the English shore must fill Russia with apprehension.

The Christmas issue of *Scribner's Magazine* is a excellent one, full of the most readable and entertaining matter. The article which will be most read on this side of the Atlantic, however, is that by Mr. Chamberlain, in which the Colonial Secretary discusses the recent developments of policy in the United States and their relation to an Anglo-American Alliance. In the course of the last few months, he writes, a great and noteworthy change has come over the relation between the United States and Great Britain it is not due to the action of Governments, and does not follow from any formal treaty or from any change of policy on either side. It is a quickening of popular sentiment and a growth of mutual appreciation, which, in suddenness and strength, may, without exaggeration, be compared to an explosion. When the people of the United States decided that the condition of things in Cuba was shocking to humanity and could no longer be tolerated by a liberty-loving nation in close proximity to the scene of so many outrages and of such terrible misery, the Great Powers of the Continent of Europe were alarmed and suspicious. They imputed to the United States motives of selfish aggression only transparently cleaked by a hypocritical pretence of humanity and disinterestedness. Great Britain alone, basing her judgment on her own feelings and experience, sympathised with the national sentiment in America, and sought for the springs of action, not in the excesses of jingoes or the greed of interested individuals, but in the great moral forces which move a free people in the presence of injustice and wrong perpetrated against helpless men and innocent women and children. The natural sympathies which hence has been proved to exist and tend to bring about that close union which if accomplished, will be the most important event that the coming century has in store for us.

An Englishman, accustomed all his life to the idea of a vast empire enjoying peace and prosperty under British rule, but who has seen the great machinery working so silently and smoothly that he is only occasionally made aware of his obligations—when, for instance, a cyclone devastates some West Indian island, or a famine, such as in former times depopulated whole districts in India, has to be fought and conquered by the energy and devotion of British officials; or when a savage tribe in Africa, or elsewhere, has to be punished for barbarous practices; or disturbances break out in the mountain fastnesses of the wild people of the North-West Frontier—finds it difficult to understand the fear excited in the minds of many distinguished and patriotic Americans by even so small an expansion of the national mission as the recent occupation of the Hawaiian Islands. He knows the comparative ease with which his own gigantic task has been fulfilled, and he is unwilling to believe that the American, with greater resources, equal intelligence, and equal energy, will fail where he has succeeded. The objections which are urged from the American standpoint are, in many instances, the same those which already been refuted by the results of his own experience. Thus it is said that such a development of American policy will involve responsibilities which the country is unfitted to undertake, and will divert the attention of the nation from its domestic affairs and from the pursuit of its own material and moral interests; and especially that it will interfere with its special mission as the type and example of Republican institutions. The Englishman believes, on the contrary, that nations, like individuals, cannot remain isolated without deterioration. The absolute devotion of any people to its domestic politics narrows the issues of public life, gives to them a partisan and personal character, and tends to a provincialism of sentiment and aspiration. Greatness does not consist in growing rich and prosperous, and it is only by incurring responsibilities, by struggling with obstacles, by confronting dangers, and by conquering difficulties that men or nations justly win respect.

The object of the writer has been to point out the general nature of the forces which are at work and which tend to draw the United States, sooner or later, into a share of the great work of controlling and civilising the Tropics; and to state the grounds for the belief that, when that time comes, they will perform the duty worthily and with honour and advantage to themselves. It only remains to consider how far such a development would affect the relations between the United States and Great Britain, and especially in what way it may influence the prospects of a closer union between the English-speaking countries. It can hardly be necessary to say that the British nation will cordially welcome the entrance of the United States into the field of Colonial enterprise. We are confident that the aims and aspirations of the American people will be the same as our own, and we shall watch their efforts with sympathy and interest, hoping to learn something from their example, as well as to teach much from our experience. We think it probable that in the course of this great experiment, the United States will be brought to appreciate more correctly the difficulties of the task that we have undertaken, and the character of the motives that have guided us. The persuit of a common mission will gradually bind us together and lead to a better understanding. We shall find that our interests are indentical, and, while we shall prosecute them separately, we shall inevitably be drawn into closer union if they are threatened or endangered.

WAR OFFICE DISSATISFACTION.

EVER since the Decentralisation Committee sat three years ago, the condition of the establishment in the War Office has (says the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) been growing insupportable. First it was the finance branch that revolted; and now the civil clerks of all grades have presented a memorial to the Secretary of State, complaining of want of due cosideration at his hands. They complain that ordinary promotion has been stopped for many months past, that vacancies on the clerical staff are not filled up, and that the work is as great as ever. An even worse state of things prevails at Woolwich Arsenal, where the illness of Sir William Anderson, the Director-General of Ordnance Factories, and the transfer of his duties to various civilian subordinates, have thrown the whole system of the manufacturing departments out of gear. Sir William, who is a civilian is very popular, but this cannot be said of those who have been acting for him, and whose control the superintendents absolutely decline to recognise. The Parliamentary Financial Secretary has not (continues the correspondent) improved matters by himself undertaking to administer the affairs of the factories. Here is a description of the position from the spot:—"Everyone at Woolwich is at variance. The officials controlling and controlled, civilian and military, are intent upon obstructing each other; and so the manufacture of warlike stores has become a secondary consideration. Of the gravity of the position Lord Lansdowne can scarcely be ignorant, and we hope that he will do something promptly towards mending matters." It is regarded as probable that the Director-General will resign on account of the state of his health. The solution of the difficulty would be the appointment of a military officer over the Government factories. At present the trading firms gain from the manner in which the factories are stultified. The fact that both the Army and Navy give preference to the trade is a convincing proof of the urgent need for a reform of the existing system.

A PORTION of the collection of Indian, Persian Turkish, and other Oriental embroideries, of the late Mr. Alfred Morrison realised high prices at Christie's yesterday. A Persian silk carpet, with crimson centre, pale blue border, from Herat, sixteenth century, sold for £840; a Perso-Polonese carpet, with large arabesque ornaments in delicate colours on a silver ground, late sixteenth century, £441; a Persian silk carpet, from Ispahan, sixteenth century, £255; a Perso-Polonese silk carpet, with arabesque in pink, sixteenth century, £265.

THE EXPULSION OF FOREIGNERS FROM PRUSSIA.

THE "Times" Berlin correspondent, writing on Monday night, says:—The "North German Gazette," in a highly-inspired article repudiates with some fervour the charge brought by a large portion of the German press against the Prussian Government of unjustly expelling foreigners from Prussia for no ostensible reason. The article begins with a slight rebuke aimed at the German Press in general, which seems "to occupy itself more than is its wont with the recent expulsions of foreigners from North Schleswig." The article goes on to say:—"As in former times, so now, for the suppression o an agitation hostile to the land and in order the better to preserve peace, it has been found necessary to adopt severe measures against certain foreigners whose avowed wish and aim it is to secure the severance of a certain portion of German territory from Prussia. It would almost seem as if certain foreign felt called upon to question the right of Prussia to expel foreigners at all, even when proof of their sedition and unpatriotic sentiments was copiously forthcoming. But the "North German Gazette" in its elaborate reasoning makes no mention of any sedition, or, for the matter of that, of any truly unpatriotic sentiments evinced or proven against the handful of ejected domestic servants and girl farm hands. It may well be questioned whether these domestic servants and rustic servant girls took, or indeed could take, any appreciable part in fostering the "agitation" which, according to the "North German Gazette" bids fair to become a danger to the Empire. The article then alludes to the comments of foreign news papers on the subject, in particular those of French and English journals, which describe the expulsions as "unjust and in no wise calculated to raise the prestige of Germany abroad." As against this however, it should be clearly understood that the expulsions have excited throughout the entre German Empire far more bitter criticism than any that has been forthcoming in foreign journals, and that, too, not only in the press. The severe criticisms of a certain French journal are described as the work of wellknown Danish publicists who never neglect an opportunity of vilifying Prussia by means of vituperative articles. The writer goes on to say:—

"There is no truth in the belief conjured up by evil disposed persons that Prussia has inaugurated a policy of expulsions." Most of the ejected foreigners are well-known agitators, whose one desire it is by hook or by crook to create a disturbance among the inhabitants of North Schleswig. And this agitation has recently assumed serious proportions. The continual 'naging' of an unpatriotic press, the outcries of Danish-minded associations, and the open endeavours to foment such discontent among the Danes as may render impossible all peaceful living with their German neighbours have compelled the Government to make use of the weapon of expulsion as the only means to secure peace and safety for the Empire. There is no truth in the statement that Danish subjects have been Germanised by coercive measures. But we have to deal in North Schleswing with certain people who seek to demationalise German subjects and who openly conspire against the Prussian Government. It is the duty of the Government to protect Germany against these people, so that she may remain master in her own house. 'Herr imeigenen Hause zu bleiben'), and it would be a crime for the Government not to do its duty. The expulsions can and will only cease when the anti-German agitation shall also have ceased. And this does not depend on the Prussian Government, but rather on those who conduct this treasonable campaign against it." But as Herr Richter with his quiet sardonic humour, remarks in his "Freisinnige Zeitung" the expulsion of a few Danish domestic servants would hardly have prevented the powerfull German Empire from remaining, as of old, Herr im eigenen Hause."

JULES VERNE OUTDONE.

A RAILWAY ON THE BOTTOM OF THE CHANNEL.

A PARISIAN named M. A Mottier has hit upon a gigantic scheme for solving the problem of transit across the English Channel.

He proposes to build a railway on the bed of the Channel and to run vehicles on it which are 330ft. long, 125ft. wide, and 125 ft. high.

The levelling process is not expected to be difficult, for the bottom of the English Channel is comparatively flat, the depth of the water being on an average 130ft. to 150ft. This comparative shallowness goes far to explain the roughness of the water.

M. Mottier suggests that a road-bed be built some 30ft. above the bottom of the Channel and 13ft. wide This will not interfere with navigation, but will afford a secure bed for the tracks.

The ballast will be of solid masonry, anchored to withstand the currents. The causeway will extend from Sangatte, near Calais, to Deal, in a north-west and south-east line, thirty-two miles in length.

The wheels, resting on the rails under water, are to be 80ft. in diameter. These will support the pontoon, to which the platform will be attached by suitable framing and truss work.

It is to be propelled by an engine located on the platform, and will be worked either by steam or electricity. This will operate a drum over which the chain is to wind, and thus draw the platform and submerged carriage from one side of the Channel to the other.

The platforms, as designed would be large enough to take several railroad trains at once, and to accommodate

SEVERAL HUNDRED PASSENGERS,

not to mention teams and baggage. The car will be fitted with a search-light and signals similar to those carried by steamers.

Saloons will be heated and lighted by electricity, smoking-rooms will be provided, and it is believed the trip can be made in a little over an hour, without disturbing those who have retired in sleeping-car berth in France and not to awaken until within the outskirts of London.

M. Mottier estimates the total cost of this unique undertaking at only about £750,000 and on this promises a return of from £700 to £100 a day on a basis of twenty trips every twenty-four hours.

It is very doubtful if the English Government will sanction such a scheme, Hitherto it has thrown cold water on any project to facilitate communication with France the Watkin Tunnel sharing the fate that is probably in store for the Mottier railway.

The latter, however has one thing in its favour from England's point of view. If it were used by France for the transport of troops, a British ironclad could easily render it "hors de combat." The railway would take five years to build.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. MANILLA.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer Manilla, Captain G. B. Gavino, arrived yesterday:—

FROM GENOA

Beck, Sir Edward, K C S I	Meiklejohn, Mr
Fernedez, Mr J	Meiklejohn, Mrs
Giuseppe, Mr P	Pietro, Mr G
Gianotti, Mr O	Strauguan, Miss
Lavazetto, Mr Antonio	5 deck

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22th December, 1898.

1 A guard of honor consisting of 100 rank and file will parade behind the Town Hall at 3-30 p.m. to-morrow Wednesday, the 21st instant, for the purpose of receiving his Excellency the Governor. Captain R W L Dunlop will command the guard. Dress—Review order—Khaki.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th December, 1898.

1. The following drills will take place this week—
No 1 Company, Town Hall Compound
To-day and Friday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun, Squad and Carbine drill.
No 2 Company, Nesbit Road Headquarters
To-day and Thursday at 8-45 p.m.—Gun, Squad and Carbine drill
2. There will be class firing at Cœrla to-morrow, Wednesday. Train leaves the Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., local time, and Byculla at 6-12 a.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1 1-2d. per bottle.

DISTURBANCES IN CHINA.

DISORDERS IN ALL PARTS.

A SWATOW letter, dated the 18th November, states that "forty miles from that port, in the hill districs of Haiyang, a gathering of malcontents is reported, the leaders of whom are a retired General and three returned Straits Chinese. Considerable quantities of arms and ammunition have also recently been landed on the coast, and it looks as if a determined rising were projected in the near future in that part of Kuangtung province. Details as to number of insurgants, organisation, etc., are, however, not obtainable at present."

News has been received from Wuchang to the effect that, on the 15th instant, a mob belong to the market-town of Chatien, in Lichuan district, Hupeh, had risen up against the Christian converts in that town burned down the chapel and wounded two missionaries. Fortunately, before further violence could be offered, the missionaries, the district magistrate arrived on the spot and protected them from further harm. The riot was then suppressed. This is the second riot against missionaries that has occurred within the month in Lichuan district, the first having been already reported in these columns at the time.

The *Universal Gazette* publishes the following dispatch from Changsha, Hunan:—"Latt month there was

A RISING OF SECRET SOCIETY

men in the district of Anhsiang, Changsha prefecture. The malcontents numbered over 500 armed men who surprised the city guards, looted the magistrates "yamen," opened the prison gates, and fired the premises, destroying nearly one-half the compound. Although the city garrison numbered 500 men, they were unequal to the work of suppressing the rising, but help arrived by the dispatch of a naval squadron from a neighbouring district city, and the raising of volunteers from the surrounding villages, and battle was offered the malcontents. It was accepted and a bloody conflict ensued, many being killed on both sides. In the end the society men had to retreat to the hills and Anhsiang district is now pacified."

It seems that the people living inside the native city of Foochow narrowly escaped massacre and pillage recently. According to dispatches received from tha city by the local mandarins a serious conspiracy of secret society men to seize the place, kill the mandarins and Manchus, and hoist the flag of rebellion, was lately discovered through the giving away of the plot by an outside recruit of the conspirators. The men concerned were mostly *Kolao Hui* men belonging to the regiments garrisoning the city, and recruits obtained from the local desperadoes and scum of neighbouring cities. Nearly 300 men were hidden in the Tartar city ready to rise on the Bannermen when the revolt took place, but, as already stated above, through the treachery of one of the men, instead of being the ones to surprise the conspirators themselves were surprised by the mandarins, some thirty society men being arrested in the Tartar city alone. The remainder managed to escape, and it was impossible to arrest the society men in the garrison for fear of forcing the situation. It appears that the only men the Foochow mandarins have any confidence in at present at the Viceroy's own bodyguards and the local militia—all the rest being suspected of *Kolao Hui* proclivities.

AN EMBRYO RIOT

against Christians at Klukiang was fortunately stopped by the local authorities on the night of the 16th instant. It appeared that, as a native preacher was expounding the Scriptures to a large audience in one of the chapels in the native city, a literary licentiate also entered the chapel apparently with the special object of arguing with the preacher and so raising a riot against the Christians in the place. Just as the preacher pronounced the name of Jesus in his discourse, the licentiate in question rose up, interrupting him and exclaiming, "Jesus! Jesus! Have you ever seen Him that you speak so confidently of Him?" the preacher turning to the speaker retorted, "You are a follower of Confucius. Have you seen him?" Ignoring the question the licentiate continued: "Not having seen Jesus and talking like this is so much humbug!" A scene of uproar and much excitement followed, ending in the licentiate and his supporters making a rush upon the preacher with the object of dragging him into the streets, while bricks and tiles began to be hurled into the chapel by a fresh mob from the streets, who increased the uproar by crying "Beat the Christians!" "Down with them!" Luckily the police "weryuan" was just then making his evening round at the head of his soldiers, and he succeeded after some difficulty in arresting the licentiate who now awaits trial in the Kiukiang magistrate's "yamen, while the mob seeing the police determined in their efforts in restoring order dispersed as quickly as they had assembled.

THE REBELS IN CENTRAL CHINA.

A Chungking correspondent, writing in Nov. 7, says:—I have purposely refrained from writing at an earlier date, for while there is an abundance of rumours floating about in regard to Yu Man-tze and his doings it would be mere waste of time to repeat them. What is uttered as a fact to-day is contradicted to-morrow, and as usual in this unhappy country, truth is as a discount. It is possible, however, to say in confirmation of past prognostications that Chungking continues to be perfectly quiet, and there is no sign of trouble ahead. Local business has also revived considerably, and were it not for the presence of the multi-colored militimen there would be absolutely nothing to show that quite recently we had passed through a kind of crisis.

THE REBELLION IN KUANGSI

is said to be over, and it is certain that the military officers sent from Canton together with 500 troops have returned to that city. Order has not, however, been fully restored, and it certainly does not prevail in the interior of Kuangtung, where piracies and robberies on a large scale are of constant occurrence. Only on the night of the 5th inst. a gang of about one hundred brigands took possession of Waping, a large village in the Namhoi district, tied up all the watchmen, and looted some forty houses, getting, as usual, clear off with their plunder. On the 13th a pawnshop at Shinbing on the West River was attacked by an armed band, but fortunat-ly was able to make such a vigorous defence that the robbers had to retreat.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 14th December 1898:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 10th December, 1898	11,665,100
Balance to be remitted from 11th December 1898 to 31st March 1899	4,334,900

THE fact that the Mad Mullah has been driven by the Swatis into Kohistan is not so much a matter for congratulation as people think, observes a contemporary. Kohistan unfortunately lies between India and the Chitral road, and abuts on the country of the Bonerwals. The Mullah, therefore, is still in a position to do a good deal of harm. The Bonerwals, we must not forget, however timely they may have submitted last year to Sir Bindon Blood, have a great fighting reputation. Moreover, they have for nearly a hundred years afforded refuge to the Wahabis—a fanactical Moslem sect recruited from every part of India. These Wahabis at one time used to take part against us in frontier fighting. They have not been much heard of recently, but they still exist, as anyone who knows India must be well aware. The Wahabi settlements on the Indus may have been broken up, but there is no reason to suppose that the scattered remnants of the sect do not keep up some relation with the Bonerwals. The Mad Mullah, therefore, still has it in his power to stir up all sorts of strife not only in Swat and Bajour, but in other directions which it is scarcely necessary to define more precisely.

FROM "one who is in the best position to know," the London correspondent of the *Birmingham Post* learns that until November 28, the personal effects of all the officials and the portable property at the British Embassy in Paris had been kept prepared and packed for instant removal. Everything had been so made ready since the second week of October, so that in the event of war having been declared over the Fashoda business no delay might have arisen in the removal of the Embassy and its belongings. The fact, therefore, that orders should have been now given to unpack is not without both interest and significance.

A GERMAN named Richard Fischer has returned home after an absence of five years, for the greater part of which he served in the French Foreign Legion at Saida. He and another German deserted about three months ago (says the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard*), and after many difficulties reached Morocco, and thence travelled to Hamburg *via* Malaga. After his return home Fischer informed the District Commander at Landsberg, not far from Berlin, that a German had been kept in severe imprisonment in a tower at Saida ever since the Franco-German war. As soon as the Commander had convinced himself of the truth of this story, he reported the matter to the higher authority competent to deal with it. According to the "Vossische," the Foreign Office has taken the necessary steps in order to secure the release of the German soldier, who had been a prisoner, against all International Law, for nearly thirty years.

GAGGING THE PRESS IN JAPAN.

THE "SEKAI-NO NIRPON'S" FORBIDDEN EDITORIAL.

WE publish below a translation of an article entitled as above the appearance of which in the *Sekai-no-Nippon* of October 29th led to the prohibition of that issue and the prosecution of the editor. The article reads as follows:—On hearing the report of the resignation of Mr. Ozaki, we regarded the news as of grave importance, though the incident itself seemed trifling, and one which might easily be settled simply by changing a member of the Cabinet. It was generally expected that the members of the Okuma Cabinet and also the members of the Kenseito inasmuch as they throroughly understand the constitution of this country would presumably take the question into careful consideration before deciding it, but have hitherto failed to hear anything more than a dispute between the Ministers on the selection of a successor to the vacant portfolio, while nobody has been fit to discuss the point whether or not Mr. Ozaki was properly to be blamed for his behaviour. That is to say, the Ministers apparently have trampled upon the Constitution and ignored their duty of giving advice to the Emperor. It is stipulated in the Constitution of Japan that the Emperor shall carry out the administration of the country in accordance with the advice of the Ministers, and it is a fundamental principle of the Constitution that the Emperor shall always act with the assistance of the Ministers in so far as he is declared by the Constitution to be sacred and inviolable. The Ministers whose duty it is to assist the Emperor are placed under the control of the Premier who, according to the official regulations, must report all matters of importance to the Emperor. Accordingly the appointment and dismissal of the officials of *chotunin* or *sonin* rank are necessarily to be made through the Premier, and this explains the process by which the Constitution which declares that the Emperor is sacred and inviolable, saddles all responsibility for the administration upon the shoulders of the Ministers. If it happens that the Emperor desires the dismissal of an official, who has incurred the Imperial displeasure by reason of some misdemeanour, and takes this step before consulting his Ministers, it means that the Emperor refuses to repose confidence in those Ministers who are to be adjudged collectively responsible for that misdemeanour.

There are two courses, continues the writer, open to the Ministers in such cases viz: (1.) The Ministers may resign "en bloc" or (2.) They may advise the Emperor to solely entrust the settlement of the difficulty to the Ministers themselves. But the action actually adopted by the present Ministers did not fall into either of the above categories. Count Okuma seems to entertain no other desire han to obtain the Emperor's approval of the appointment of Mr. Inukai as successor to Mr. Ozaki. We (the "Sekai-no-Nippon)" do not hesitate to declare that none of the present Ministers understand their own duties which have been entirely overlooked by all of them. They enjoy the right to tender advice to the Emperor, but they have failed to exercise it, or any of the rights granted in Constitution, while, on the other hand too timid to pursue the other course of resigning *en bloc*. They have not only trampled upon the Constitution as Ministers of a Constitutional Government, but they have wholly ignored that morality which is observed even by the Ministers of a despotic Government. Their predecessors, say Marquis Ito and Marquis Yamagata were bold enough, we are told, to argue such questions with the Emperor without hesitation. The present Ministers are not inspired by any similar desire to fulfil the duties assigned them, but still remain at their posts, "blindly obeying" the wishes of the Emperor. Thus they are no more than Court officials. It is a pity to see them dealing with questions of this kind in the fashion of a courtier, without defending their point of view in the presence of the Emperor. Even the "Hanbatsu" Ministers were not guilty of such conduct, though it is the present Ministers who have so frequently insisted upon the promulgation of the Constitution for twenty years since the dawn of the Meiji era. We urge the Ministers, concludes the writer, to advise the Emperor not to dismiss a member of the Cabinet without due consultation with themselves; or otherwise to resign their posts "en masse." We anticipate that the Emperor will, of course, grant one of the two courses referred to above. If the Ministers refuse to adopt either course, they are identifying themselves with court-officials, and a Government formed of such persons may well be called a "Jiji Naikaku" Chamberlains' Cabinet) or a "Kiujin Naikaku" (Courtiers' Cabinet).—*Japan Herald.*

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 19.

Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CANDY.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

706.97—Mansuklal D and J—Narotumdas Anundji vs Nana Naroo Sakoor R—In person, K B Mehta

218.24—Tyabji D and Co—Narandas Canji vs Madhowji Bhugwanji and another—Mirza H Khan

115.98—In person—Sawjee Kanjee vs Munibhai widow and others—Mirza H Khan

959.97—Ardeshir H and D—Fackrudin Baba Saheb vs Abdul Cadir Baba Saheb and others In person.

445.97—Framji and D—Shuerally Stephen Sobhash vs Kastoorchand Abechand—Payne G and S

635.97—Moganlal and R—Dalsukhbai Fulchand and another vs Patel Chota Pitamber

190.98—Tyebji and Co.—Homrichand Jiwanjee vs Sittabai alias Narbadabai—S H and Noble

105.98—Bicknell M and M—Javerbai vs Shamjibhai Akhai—K D Shroff

Before the Honourable Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

327.98—Tyabji D and Co—Narsingdas Mohanlal and others vs Kishorelal Dewansing vs—Edgelow and G

Postponed Long Causes.

87.98—Little and Co—Soonderdas Dharamsey and another vs Maneckji Edulji Contractor and others

44.98—Bhaishunker and K—Sadanad Nathooji vs Balkrishna Nathooji—Crawford B and Co.

629.98—Little and Co—Emilsute Pa D vs Kalah Budda—Daphtary and F

144.98—Ardeshir H and D—Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and others vs Narandas Luximidas and others—Payne G and S

514.95—Dikshit and D—Jainabai vs Hafizabai and others—Payne G and S, and Little and Co

Before the Honourable Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Short Causes.

667.97—Crawford B and Co—Marwadi Hira Reja and others vs Rungrao Raoji Reji—J C Cama

277.98—In person—Mohomed Haji Isa vs Haji Cassum Sulleman and others

342.98—F P Pavri—Goostadji Dhunjishaw vs Edulji Hormasji Muncherji Soparivala—Edgelow G and W

484.98—Dikshit and D—Surajmul Pakarmal and another vs Fatehram Ganeshram and another

553.98—Framji and D—Bai Jenabai vs Meherally Mohomed Chinoy—Payne G and S

557.98—Tyabji D and Co—Hemchand Mulchand vs Chuwan Rahimbhai Mehgji

566.98—J C Cama—Jetha Bilma and others vs Khoja Mohomed Mehdi Thana Topan Dikshit and D

567.98—Madhowji Virji Jethmul Tilkochchand and another vs Gulabchand—Ruttonchand and another—Mulji and R

578.98—Tyabji and Co—Choonilal Nagindas vs Maganlal Punjiram and others

584.98—Janardhan and A—Ruhchordas Dharsey and others—Vora Tyabji Essoobji and other

610.98—Darasha Bezonji—Lukhmidass Khimjee and others—Dr Bezonji Sorabji Shroff

620.98—Pestonji R and K Gyasiram Brijlal vs Gordhandass Jesiram—Tyebji D and Co

637.98—Payne G and S John William Hepworth vs Scott Russellond and another

649.98—Bicknell M and M Jamsetji Framji Khotak vs Syedalli Khan bin Abdul Huck

650.98—Payne G and Punno Dengo and vs Sadanand Trimback

651.98—Mathbai and J—Ramchord Natha and others vs Chunderlal Icharam

652.98—Thakurdas D C and H—Abdoola Hajee Dawood vs Ibrahimbhoy Ludha Chottoo

659.98—Captain and V—Jamnabai vs Sallebhai Jafferbhai Motiwalla

735.98—Smetham B and Noble—Forbes Forbes and Co, Ld vs Haji Vana Anna Shaik Oodmali Abdul Kader and others—Framji and D

For Investigation of Pauperism

57.98—In person—Abdoola Hajee Fazal Mohomed vs Haji Noor Mohomed Abdool Kader and others—Thakurdas D C and H

67.98—In person—Lalla Prajsuklal vs Heji Tyeb Haji Essa Dikshit and D

68.98—In person—Remtahal Doshi vs Bhagoo Higadhunji and others

51.98—Sor

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

THE long expected case of the National Cyclists' Union versus the Great Northern Railway Co., testing the right of charge for the carrying of bicycles by train, has now been heard, and the judgment of Mr. Justice Channell has been given adverse to the Union. In giving his judgment that a bicycle was not ordinary personal luggage, the judge remarked that it was one of those questions that almost spoke for itself, and seemed to infer that it was waste of time for the N. C. U. to appear in the matter. He held that ordinary luggage implied the idea of a package, and that though a bicycle might be personal, it did not follow that all personal luggage was also ordinary. From his decision that luggage implies a package, there is just this inference that a packed up bicycle might be considered as ordinary luggage, a question which might be tested in another case. However, the cost of this first action have swept away, the cash subscribed for the purpose of this particular crusade, and the Union will do well to pause before appealing as the railway companies in the event of losing, would be certain to go to the House of Lords, sparing no expense to maintain their rights. Moreover, it is a cause in which the average rider does not take an extraordinary personal interest He asks for careful treatment and better accommodation, but expects to pay a reasonable sum for having his bicycle conveyed.

The crime of bicycle stealing is one that continues to meet with exceptionally severe punishment. At the London Sessions, just closed, the Common Sergeant remarked that the Court must do its utmost to stop the bicycle stealing which was going on to such a large extent, and awarded the sentence of eighteen months hard labour on a prisoner found guilty of hiring a machine from an agent, and disposing of it. He tried to prove an alibi, but it was shown that he was one of a gang of cycle thieves, and was sentenced accordingly.

One of the features of the recent Shows was the general tendency of large manufacturers to make and exhibit a cheap grade machine at a nett cash price of 10 to 12 guineas, thus entering into formidable competition with local assemblers of parts, building a machine without a reputation or a name. The bottom rock price cannot, however, be reached with retention of a first grade tyre, but as first quality in this vital part of a machine is absolutely essential for its life and its liveliness, it is wisely provided that a rider may specify first grade tyres to an otherwise second grade mount at a small additional cost. For riders obliged to economise, there is not any reason why a cheap machine should not be satisfactory, but the selection of a first grade tyre should always be made, as it is the truest economy from start to finish. Cheap tyres are always troublesome, and the difference in tyres accounts for a larger percentage of difference in pace (and therefore in case of running at the same pace) than differences in any other part of a machine.

When the Commissioner of the Metropolitan police recently issued a proclamation of warning to cyclists, it was thought that some new rules were about to be enforced, but cyclists carefully scanning the broad sheet soon found it contained nothing beyond their old friends, the lamp-lighting law, and the law requiring the sounding of a warning of approach. But there was a subtle alteration in the wording of the second law. According to statute the warning is to be given by a cyclist when overtaking any cart or carriage or other item or traffic. According to the new police proclamation, the word "overtaking" has been altered without authority—to "approaching," but this is only a dodge to try and get bells rung oftener. The law remains the same; the warning is for people who are overtaken not met. When meeting, the two items of traffic are visible to each other. It is on being overtaken that the driver of any cart or carriage, or any pedestrian, wants to be warned. The police also add a warning on the subject of furious driving, but again with nothing new in it, beyond a remark that the police are to ascertain names and addresses of persons about to take part in a road race within the London district. As there are none such now held the new threat is not very valuable.

The success of H. Green, a well-known pacemaker for others, who has now put in a fine ride on his own account is rather remarkable. His achievement has been to ride from London to Brighton and back unpaced in record time, doing 5hrs. 5mins. 11 secs. for the 104 miles, alone. The singularity of the performance was that he accomplished the task in the off season, getting almost the last day when the road was decently good, before winter settled on it, and turned it to a swamp, but still hampered by fog, by cold, and by darkness, as, of course, he made his trial in the early hours of the morning. Add to this the fact that he used a machine geared to a hundred, and the feat becomes more astonishing still. He used a 16lb racer, built on cantilever lines, the first time that this spidery frame has been put to a practical speed test. At the recent National Show, a quadruplet of similar construction, and of most airy appearance, was shown scaling only 71lbs.

A cyclist was riding through a Somersetshire village some weeks ago, and was the victim of an unprovoked assault by a ruffian, who kicked the rider's wheel from under him, and when he fell on the road, kicked the cyclist as he lay on the ground, leaving him insensible. The assailant of the peaceful cyclist was awarded a month's imprisonment (although if he had stolen the machine, it is probable he would have had nearer a couple of years), and it was thought that the matter had ended there. But an appeal was lodged, and an endeavour made to get the man off with a penalty of £5, instead of the month. The Court, to its credit, declined to alter the sentence that had been imposed.

The taxation of cycles is a project which again and again is dismissed as futile by the leaders of the Government, but from time to time local parish councils, and bucolic boards of agriculturalists clamour for taxation. A meeting of farmers in the West Riding of Yorkshire have lately shouted themselves hoarse in condemnation of wheelmen. One declared that he had seen hundreds of people knocked down by cyclists, which is, of course, a gross exaggeration. Another said it was a shame that farmers should have to carry lamps on their carts, and still be liable to be run into by riders. Yet another genius declared that bicyclists destroyed the roads, but this is as fanciful a conception as the idea that a cycle comes off best in an encounter with a hay-cart. The enraged farmers framed a recommendation for a tax, but their recommendation fortunately has absolutely no weight with any responsible authorities.

The following is a list of the principal World's Unpaced Road Records, all of which have been accomplished on Dunlop Tyres:—50 miles, 2 hrs. 7 mins. 8 secs. by A. A. Chase; 12 hrs., 191 miles by E. Gould; 50 miles (tandem) 2 hrs. 2 min. 25 secs. by A. A. and F. W. Chase; 100 miles (tandem) 4 hrs. 45 mins. 1 sec. by A. F. & L. G. Tisley.

It seems rather a coincidence that two of the best English professionals and two of the best amateurs have surnames commencing with the letter "C." They are as follows:—Fred W. Chinn, the One Mile Professional Champion; A. A. Chase the holder of the English hour record; A. J. Cherry, the 100 kilometres World's Amateur Champion, and Harry Chinn, the 50 miles Amateur Champion. All the above cracks ride the famous race-winning and record-breaking tyre the Dunlop.

During the English season of 1898, R. Palmer, the 100 kilometres world's professional champion, and M. Cordang, the world's 24 hours record holder, have not suffered one defeat, Palmer has met and defeated the pick of the English middle distance cracks, and Cordang has done ditto with the foreign cracks. Both the above named riders in gaining their laurels, rode Dunlop tyres.

In Summer or in the Winter, the cycling tourist should always carry with him, the Dunlop midget outfit. By so doing, he may save himself a tramp of many weary miles. The outfit contains all the materials for repairing punctures expeditiously, and yet with such perfection as to ensure repairs being permanently effectual.

That well known Dunlop Welch non-slipping band, manufactured by the Dunlop Company, has recently been reduced to the low price of 4s. Those cyclists who wish to renovate their outer covers, cannot do better than invest in a pair of these reliable non-slippers.

SEVENTEEN officers of the thirty-eight who took part in the Sudan Campaign, and were recommended for the Distinguished Service Order, left Paddington on Dec. 1 for Windsor, to be personally invested by the Queen with the insignia of the Order. The officers were all in uniform, and their appearance at the station attracted much attention, particularly in the case of Major Stuart Wortley, who had command of the Friendlies in the campaign, Lord Edward Cecil, and Prince Francis of Teck. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieutenant-Colonel Townshend, Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes, Major Montagu Stuart Wortley, Major Wilson, Major Hon. C. Lambton, Brevet Major Young, Brevet Major Laurie, Brevet Major Lord E. H. Cecil, Captain Ford Hutchinson, Captain Prince Francis of Teck, Captain Peyton, Captain Brooke, Lieutenant Marquis of Tullibardine, Lieutenant Blakeney, R.E., Lieutenant Pigott, Lieutenant Gascoigne, and Lieutenant Hon. E. D. Loch.

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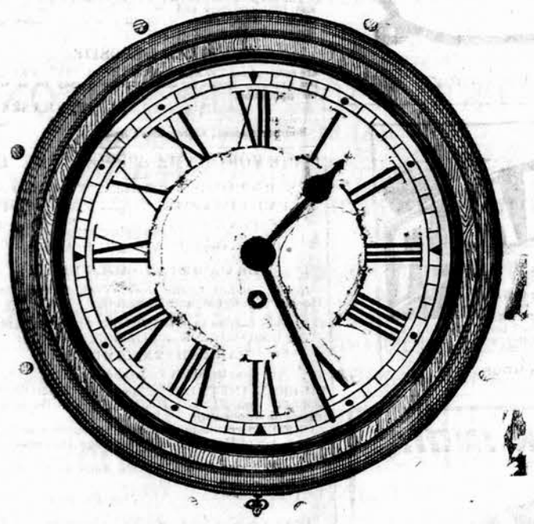

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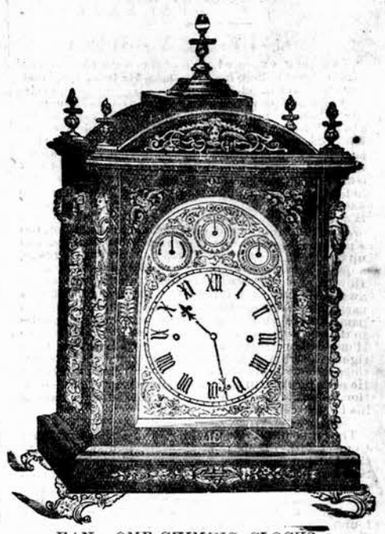

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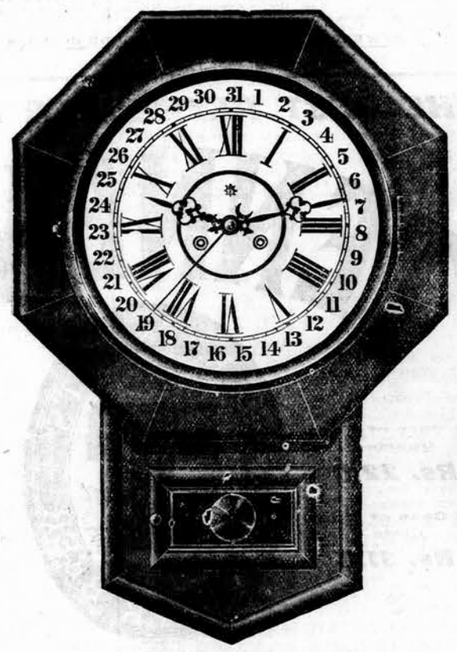

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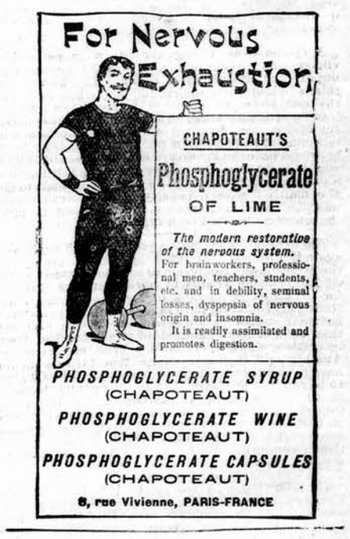
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